

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Weekly Report

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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 20, 1959

## Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	152	2

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722, 1064)			
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357, 3319)	Hearings Completed	Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59
Airport Construction (S 1) (HR 1011, 3267)	Hearings Completed	Reported 2/5/59	Passed 2/6/59
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 50)	Reported 2/12/59		
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22, 965)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Labor Reform (S 505, 748, 1137) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)		Hearings Completed	
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			
Unemployment Compensation (S 791)			
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	
Supreme Court Rulings (S 3) (HR 3)			
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60)			
Natural Gas			
Farm Program	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Passports			
Mutual Security Program			
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094)			
Item Veto (S Con Res 1)			
Price Stability (S 64, 497) (HR 17, 2772)			
Debt Limit Increase			
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase			
Gasoline Tax Increase			
TVA Revenue Bonds (HR 3460)			
Highway Revenues			

### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth.

Senior Writers: David S. Broder, Mary W. Cohn, William A. Karns, Helene C. Monberg, Spencer A. Rich, John E. Skuce, George C. Wilson.

Research Writers: Stephen Chatmuck, Ruth Hussey, Jerry Jarvis, Eleanor King, Gladys Miller, Shirley Seib, Edward T. Walsh.

C.Q. Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun.

Editorial Assistants: Judy Kazan, Jonas V. Morris, Roberto Russell, Wayne Walker.

Publisher: Buel F. Weare.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin Jr.

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## ELECTION YEAR CUTS INTO JUNKETING

The number of Congressmen traveling to foreign countries in 1958 dropped sharply from the record-setting pace of 1957. A check by Congressional Quarterly of Members' offices and Congressional committees showed that only 42 Senators and 117 Representatives managed to find -- or make -- time in a hectic election year to leave the country on official or semi-official junkets. In comparison, the campaign-free year of 1957 produced 221 junketeers. The travelers and their journeys are listed on page 299. They are summarized below:

### Travelers

	Democrats	Republicans	Total*
Senators	23	19	42
Representatives	73	44	117
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>159</b>

### Where They Went

	Senators		Representatives		Total*
	D	R	D	R	
Western Europe	11	15	50	29	105
Canada, Central and South America	9	6	22	18	55
Pacific Islands	2	1	9	3	15
Far East	2	0	7	1	10
Middle East, Africa	1	0	7	1	9
Russia, East Europe	2	0	2	2	6

\*The number of places visited is more than the number of visitors because many Congressmen visited more than one area.

### Junket Highlights

● **HUMPHREY** -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) made the biggest junket news in 1958 with his exclusive 8-hour interview with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and his appearance on Russian television. In all, Humphrey's junket embraced the business of two Senate committees, covered 7 countries and 33 days.

● **NATO** -- The biggest gathering of Congressmen outside of Washington in 1958 was for the November conference of the NATO Parliamentarians in Paris. This conclave, which will be held in Washington in 1959, lured 19 Members -- 9 Senators and 10 Representatives -- most of whom went by special military aircraft.

● **INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION** -- Another attraction in 1958 was the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union. Near the end of the session, 12 Congressmen flew to Rio de Janeiro in July to bolster the U.S. delegation. The Soviet Union had sent two jet airliners full of its representatives.

● **ATOMS-FOR-PEACE** -- One week after Congress adjourned, the 2nd International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva was visited by 15 Members of Congress, some members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, some appointed Congressional advisors and some just interested observers. For many it was the jumping-off place for European tours.

● **RESERVISTS** -- A few Congressmen do their traveling on active reserve duty with one of the military services. Last year 8 soldier-lawmakers went to Europe.

● **FULBRIGHT** -- For the second successive year, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, picked up honorary degrees from universities

### Origin of 'Junket'

"Junket" has followed a long trail through several languages, according to Webster's New International Dictionary.

The Latin *juncus* -- meaning "rush" from which baskets were made -- became the Italian *giunco*. From *giunco* the Italians developed *giuncata* -- cream cheese served in a rush or wicker basket.

The English converted *giuncata* to "junket" -- sweetmeat or any delicate food. (The Oxford Universal Dictionary says "junket" may have originated from Old Northern French words *jonket*, *jonquet* or *jonquette*, all meaning a rush basket.)

"Junket's" meaning was broadened to cover a feast or banquet, a meaning in English the Oxford Dictionary traces back to the 1500s.

In the United States, "junket" evolved from a feast to one of its current meanings -- an "outing or pleasure excursion at public cost."

"Junket" also is used in a broader sense, to mean any journey by public officials -- whether frivolous or businesslike, at public expense or not.

CQ uses "junket" in this broad sense, as synonymous with travel outside the continental United States.

while abroad. In 1958, Fulbright was honored by the universities of Brussels and Ghent; a year earlier, he was cited by the University of Dijon in France.

● **LAME DUCKS** -- The fact that some of the lawmakers would not be returning to the 86th Congress was not necessarily a bar to travel on official junkets during 1958. Four House Members -- Reps. DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.), Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) and F. Jay Nimitz (R Ind.) -- took trips at Government expense after they had been defeated for reelection. Three Representatives -- Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.), Bernard W. Kearney (R N.Y.), Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) -- and one Senator -- William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- all went on committee-authorized trips after they had announced plans not to return to Congress in 1959. At least one Congressman -- Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) -- turned down a junket, in this case, a request from the Defense Department to journey to the Far East, after he had lost his bid for reelection. Lame-duck study missions frequently produce valuable permanent reports used by Congress.

### Cost of Junkets

Junketing always has been a controversial activity. Its defenders contend junkets help Congressmen to develop firsthand information needed for intelligent legislation, to spread good will and to overcome prejudice and provincialism.

Critics condemn junketing as a waste of time and money that permits some Congressmen to see the world at the taxpayers' expense, makes unreasonable demands of Government personnel abroad, damages U.S. prestige through tactlessness and confuses foreign officials, who think Congressional comments reflect official policy.

No firm cost figures are available. On a commercial basis, a typical Congressman's 30-day tour of Europe would probably cost more than \$50 a day, including air transportation. But there is no way of estimating the total cost of Congressional travel.

## Congressional Travel - 2

The only solid figures released give the amount of foreign currency spent. These "counterpart funds" account for only a fraction of the total cost. Furthermore, the figures are given on a committee-by-committee basis, so there is no record of spending by individual members. An amendment by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) to the Mutual Security Act of 1958 (PL 477) requiring public accounting of counterpart fund expenditures by individuals was accepted by the Senate, but altered in a Senate-House conference session to require that only total committee spending figures need be reported. (1958 Almanac p. 183)

These are the sources of funds to pay for Congressmen's travel abroad:

● **COUNTERPART FUNDS** -- Foreign currency is made available by the State Department to any Congressman traveling with his committee chairman's authorization.

Before members of a committee leave the U.S., the chairman notifies the State Department how much foreign currency will be needed. Upon arrival, individual Congressmen sign receipts for the currency. Their expenditures are not audited, but they file vouchers with their committees. The committee totals the vouchers and the chairman reports to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee or House Administration Committee. The report states names of committeemen and staff members who spent counterpart funds, where they were spent, length of stay, amount of currency received, amount spent and purposes of expenditures -- such as lodging, transportation and administrative costs. No provision is made for expenditure of counterpart funds for personal purposes. Expenditures are not itemized in detail. Only committee totals -- not expenditures by individual members -- are reported.

Counterpart funds are a result of U.S. foreign aid expenditures. Nations receiving mutual security aid are required (PL 138, 84th Congress) to deposit an equivalent amount of their own currency. Ninety percent of the currency is reserved for economic and military development of the depositing nation. The other 10 percent is reserved for use by the U.S. Travel money for Congressmen is drawn from this 10 percent share.

### Counterpart Fund Use

This report covers junkets during the calendar year 1958. Figures for counterpart fund spending during the first half of the year are already available as part of House and Senate committee reports on counterpart spending in fiscal 1958 -- which ended June 30, 1958. Figures showing counterpart spending for the second half of calendar year 1958 will probably not be available until May. In fiscal 1958, Senate and House committees reported spending a total of \$488,285.07 in counterpart funds. Most of this was spent during the second half of calendar year 1957. (1958 Almanac p.753)

The total compares to \$291,248.02 for fiscal 1957 and \$490,236.45 for fiscal 1956. Overseas travel is generally reduced in the odd-numbered fiscal years, which include the period before the general elections when all the Representatives and many Senators are busy campaigning. Counterpart fund use in fiscal 1958, as reported by the House Administration and Senate Appropriations Committees:

House		
Group	Amount	Countries
Agriculture	\$ 16,449.64	12
Armed Services	19,194.33	21
Banking & Currency	13,919.32	16
District of Columbia	285.71	1
Education & Labor	21,809.24	18
Foreign Affairs	48,411.26	33
Government Operations	62,093.08	23
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	46,618.61	20
Judiciary	59,716.77	19
Post Office & Civil Service	5,516.21	4
Public Works	39,570.64	17
Veterans Affairs	4,280.06	5
Ways and Means	15,732.25	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$356,493.11</b>	

## Senate

Group	Amount	Countries
Agriculture	\$ 941.03	1
Appropriations	28,875.11	30
Armed Services	2,624.73	7
Banking & Currency	16,214.56	18
Foreign Relations	44,714.06	44
Government Operations	261.39	1
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	15,651.47	16
Interior & Insular Affairs	2,512.00	7
Judiciary	15,229.66	16
Post Office & Civil Service	3,216.00	4
Rules & Administration	1,551.95	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$131,791.96</b>	

Joint Committee figures were not available.

### Other Junket Funds

● **APPROPRIATED FUNDS** -- Some overseas travel is financed by appropriated funds allocated to committees for routine and special investigations. Congressmen file overseas travel expense vouchers with their committee chairmen. The chairmen pass the vouchers on to the House Administration Committee or the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which transmit them to the disbursing office for payment from contingent funds.

● **STATE DEPARTMENT FUNDS** -- Diplomatic missions abroad are allocated funds for entertainment. Some of these funds are used to care for the needs of visiting Congressmen, but no information is available on how much. Ambassadors and other State Department officials overseas also spend some of their own money to entertain visitors.

● **MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS** -- Departmental -- Departments and agencies are required by law (31 USC 22a) to pay expenses of committee members investigating their appropriation estimates and use of funds. Money is appropriated specifically to cover such expenses, which may include entertainment, housing and transportation. Departments and agencies probably care for the needs of visiting Congressmen whether or not they are specifically studying appropriations. Details of expenditures are not published.

**Military Transportation** -- Congressmen often travel without charge on ships of the Military Sea Transportation Service and planes of the Military Air Transport Service. When their mission is investigation of Defense Department activities, costs of transportation are charged against Defense Department appropriations. When Congressmen investigate other departments, it is not clear if military transportation costs are charged to the investigated department -- as in the case when they travel by commercial transportation -- or if the bill is paid by the Defense Department.

**International Conferences** -- Congressmen are appointed to U.S. delegations to attend international conferences. Authorizations generally provide for paying their expenses from State Department appropriations.

**Foreign Governments** -- Delegations of Congressmen sometimes are invited to attend proceedings of foreign parliaments at the expense of the inviting government.

**Personal** -- Some Congressmen pay all or most of their travel expenses from their own pockets. A Congressman's obligation to pay expenses of family members traveling with him is not clear.



## CONGRESSMEN WHO TRAVELED IN 1958 AND WHERE THEY WENT

Which Members of Congress traveled abroad in 1958, and which stayed home? Where did they go and what did they do? Which trips were paid for by the Government and which were not?

Following is a list compiled by Congressional Quarterly of Members of Congress and their foreign trips in 1958. Since figures on the cost of individual trips in most cases are not available, this information is not included. CQ was able to determine the type of transportation (either commercial or military), whether the cost was borne by the Government and the length of time spent outside the United States.

Some Members of Congress file reports on their trips, others do not. Sources for the information were, in 97 percent of the cases, the Members of Congress or their offices.

### ALABAMA

Senators -- Lister Hill (D) -- No trips.  
John J. Sparkman (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- George W. Andrews (D) -- No trips.  
Frank W. Boykin (D) -- No trips.  
Carl Elliott (D) -- No trips.  
George M. Grant (D) -- No trips.  
George Huddleston Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Robert E. Jones (D) -- Oct. 27-Nov. 1, traveled to Mexico City for meeting of the International Road Federation for Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Albert Rains (D) -- No trips.  
Kenneth A. Roberts (D) -- No trips.  
Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D) -- Nov. 13-28, traveled to Paris for NATO Parliamentary Conference; also to London; military transportation; Government expense.

### ARIZONA

Senators -- Carl Hayden (D) -- No trips.  
Barry Goldwater (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Stewart L. Udall (D) -- No trips.  
John J. Rhodes (R) -- No official trips.

### ARKANSAS

Senators -- J.W. Fulbright (D) -- Sept. 21-Nov. 25, traveled to Spain, Belgium, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Hong Kong and Japan on assignments for Banking and Currency Committee and Foreign Relations Committee; also received honorary doctor's degrees at Universities of Brussels and Ghent; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.  
John L. McClellan (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- E.C. Gathings (D) -- No trips.  
Oren Harris (D) -- No trips.

Brooks Hays (D) -- Jan. 28-30, traveled to Canada on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Sept. 29-Oct. 4, traveled to Canada on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Wilbur D. Mills (D) -- No trips.  
W.F. Norrell (D) -- No trips.  
James W. Trimble (D) -- No trips.

### CALIFORNIA

Senators -- William F. Knowland (R) -- No trips.  
Thomas H. Kuchel (R) -- Nov. 14-23, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Nov. 27-Dec. 4, traveled to Mexico as appointed Congressional representative at inauguration of Mexican president; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Clyde Doyle (D) -- Aug. 13-Sept. 24, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy, Greece and Turkey for Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Clair Engle (D) -- No official trips.

Harlan Hagen (D) -- Nov. 28-Dec. 12 (approx.), traveled to France, West Germany and Italy on active duty with the Army Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Chet Holifield (D) -- No trips.

Cecil R. King (D) -- No trips.

John J. McFall (D) -- No trips.

George P. Miller (D) -- Sept. 24-Dec. 5, traveled to Hawaii, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, Korea, Okinawa and Japan as member of Armed Services Committee to inspect U.S. military installations and related conditions; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

John E. Moss (D) -- No trips.

James Roosevelt (D) -- No trips.

D.S. Saund (D) -- No trips.

John F. Shelley (D) -- Oct. 5-Dec. 5, traveled to Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan with Appropriations Commerce Subcommittee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

B.F. Sisk (D) -- Nov. 18-Dec. 13, traveled to Hawaii as member of Interior and Insular Affairs Territories Subcommittee to study statehood prospects; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John J. Allen Jr. (R) -- No trips.

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Charles S. Gubser (R) -- No trips.

Edgar W. Hiestand (R) -- No trips.

Patrick J. Hillings (R) -- No trips.

Joe Holt (R) -- No trips.

Craig Hosmer (R) -- Sept. 1-30 (approx.), traveled to Geneva with Joint Atomic Energy Committee for International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and to England, Belgium, Austria and France on Committee business; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Donald L. Jackson (R) -- Sept. 1-21 (approx.), traveled to Western Europe on active duty with Marine Corps Reserve and as member of Foreign Affairs Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Glenard P. Lipscomb (R) -- No trips.

Gordon L. McDonough (R) -- No trips.

William S. Mailliard (R) -- No official trips.

Hubert B. Scudder (R) -- Oct. 27-Nov. 1, traveled to Mexico City for Public Works Committee to attend International Road Federation; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Harry R. Sheppard (R) -- No trips.

H. Allen Smith (R) -- No trips.

Charles M. Teague (R) -- No trips.

James B. Utt (R) -- No trips.

Bob Wilson (R) -- No trips.

J. Arthur Younger (R) -- No trips.

### COLORADO

Senators -- John A. Carroll (D) -- Nov. 17-Dec. 12, traveled to Hawaii to study statehood prospects for Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Gordon Allott (R) -- Dec. 5-13 (approx.), traveled to Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico on combination vacation and study mission for Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Representatives -- Wayne N. Aspinall (D) -- Nov. 15-25 (approx.), traveled to Geneva to attend meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Byron G. Rogers (D) -- No trips.

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R) -- No trips.

William S. Hill (R) -- No trips.

## Congressional Travel - 4

### CONNECTICUT

Senators -- Prescott Bush (R) -- Nov. 5-19, traveled to Geneva for meeting of contract parties to the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); commercial transportation; Government expense.

William A. Purtell (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Albert W. Cretella (R) -- No trips.  
Edwin H. May Jr. (R) -- No official trips.

Albert P. Morano (R) -- No trips.

James T. Patterson (R) -- Sept. 1-30 (approx.), traveled with members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee to England, Belgium, Italy, Austria and France and to Geneva for the 2nd International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Antoni M. Sadlak (R) -- July 25-Aug. 3 (approx.), traveled to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R) -- No trips.

### DELAWARE

Senators -- J. Allen Frear Jr. (D) -- July 24-30, traveled to Rio de Janeiro as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

John J. Williams (R) -- No trips.

Representative -- Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R) -- No trips.

### FLORIDA

Senators -- Spessard L. Holland (D) -- No trips.

George A. Smathers (D) -- Oct. 13-Nov. 1 (approx.), traveled to Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama to study Latin American problems for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Charles E. Bennett (D) -- No trips.

Dante B. Fascell (D) -- No trips.

James A. Haley (D) -- No trips.

A.S. Herlong Jr. (D) -- No trips.

D.R. (Billy) Matthews (D) -- No trips.

Paul G. Rogers (D) -- No official trips.

Robert L.F. Sikes (D) -- No trips.

William C. Cramer (R) -- Aug. 29-Oct. 1 (approx.), traveled to Amsterdam as Congressional representative at outer space conference, to Brussels to observe the World's Fair, to the U.S.S.R., Berlin, France, Italy and to Geneva as Congressional adviser to the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; commercial transportation; Government and personal expense.

### GEORGIA

Senators -- Richard B. Russell (D) -- Oct. 5-20 (approx.), traveled to France, West Germany and Italy as Armed Services Committee Chairman to inspect U.S. military installations; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Herman E. Talmadge (D) -- Nov. 14-28, traveled to Paris for NATO Parliamentary Conference, to Nice to inspect the Navy's Sixth Fleet and to London to participate in dedication of American Memorial Chapel; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Iris F. Blitch (D) -- No trips.

Paul Brown (D) -- No trips.

James C. Davis (D) -- No trips.

John J. Flynt Jr. (D) -- Oct. 6-28, traveled to England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Spain for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to advise officials on air traffic problems; commercial transportation; Government expense.

E.L. Forrester (D) -- No trips.

Phil M. Landrum (D) -- No trips.

Erwin Mitchell (D) -- No trips.

John L. Pilcher (D) -- Nov. 27-Dec. 4 (approx.), traveled to Mexico as appointed delegate to inauguration of Mexican president; military transportation; Government expense.

Prince H. Preston (D) -- June 17-22 (approx.), traveled to Brussels as guest of Overseas National Airways on inaugural flight; no Government expense.

Carl Vinson (D) -- No trips.

### IDAHOO

Senators -- Frank Church (D) -- Nov. 18-Dec. 1, traveled to Hawaii to study statehood prospects for Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Henry C. Dworshak (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Gracie Pfost (D) -- No trips.

Hamer H. Budge (R) -- No trips.

### ILLINOIS

Senators -- Paul H. Douglas (D) -- No trips.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) -- Nov. 13-28, traveled to Paris for NATO Parliamentary Conference, to Nice to inspect the Navy's Sixth Fleet and to London to participate in dedication of American Memorial Chapel; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Charles A. Boyle (D) -- No trips.

William L. Dawson (D) -- No trips.

Thomas S. Gordon (D) -- April, traveled to Panama and the Caribbean Sea area on a study mission for the Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Kenneth J. Gray (D) -- No trips.

John C. Kluczynski (D) -- No trips.

Roland V. Libonati (D) -- Oct. 4-28, traveled to Portugal as member of the Judiciary Committee for international conference on changes in patent laws, to Spain to inspect SAC bases and to Paris to meet with officials of INTERPOL; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Peter F. Mack Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Thomas J. O'Brien (D) -- No trips.

Barratt O'Hara (D) -- No trips.

Melvin Price (D) -- No trips.

Sidney R. Yates (D) -- No trips.

Leo E. Allen (R) -- No trips.

Leslie C. Arends (R) -- No trips.

Emmet F. Byrne (R) -- No trips.

Robert B. Chipfield (R) -- No trips.

Marguerite Stitt Church (R) -- Nov. 27-Dec. 4, traveled to Mexico as House delegate to inauguration of Mexican president; military transportation; Government expense.

Harold R. Collier (R) -- No trips.

Noah M. Mason (R) -- No trips.

Robert H. Michel (R) -- July 1-Aug. 1 (approx.), traveled to Western Europe, Scandinavia and the U.S.S.R. on a good will tour of Peoria citizens; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

Timothy P. Sheehan (R) -- No trips.

William L. Springer (R) -- Nov. 9-27, traveled to Hawaii, Australia as member of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles W. Vursell (R) -- No trips.

### INDIANA

Senators -- Homer E. Capehart (R) -- No trips.

William E. Jenner (R) -- Sept., traveled to Dominican Republic as member of Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Winfield K. Denton (D) -- No trips.

Ray J. Madden (D) -- No trips.

E. Ross Adair (R) -- No trips.

John V. Beamer (R) -- No trips.

William G. Bray (R) -- Nov. 29-Dec. 12, traveled to Berlin, West Germany, France, Spain, England for Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Charles B. Brownson (R) -- Nov. 28-Dec. 5, traveled to Germany on active duty with the U.S. Army Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Cecil Harden (R) -- No trips.

Ralph Harvey (R) -- No trips.

Charles A. Halleck (R) -- Nov. 27-Dec. 4, traveled to Mexico at invitation of Mexican government to attend inauguration of Mexican president; no Government expense.

F. Jay Nimitz (R) -- Nov. 22-Dec. 12, traveled to Europe on active duty with the U.S. Army Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Dec. 26-Jan. 8, traveled to Panama for the Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Earl Wilson (R) -- No trips.

## IOWA

Senators -- Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R) -- Aug. 27-Sept. 9, traveled to Geneva as member of Joint Atomic Energy Committee for International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; military transportation; Government expense.

Nov. 22-29, traveled to Geneva as Congressional advisor at nuclear test suspension talks; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Thomas E. Martin (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Merwin Coad (D) -- No trips.

Paul Cunningham (R) -- No trips.

H.R. Gross (R) -- No trips.

Charles B. Hoeven (R) -- No trips.

Ben F. Jensen (R) -- No trips.

Karl M. Lecompte (R) -- Nov. 13-28 (approx.), traveled to Paris and London for NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Sept., traveled to Europe for Foreign Affairs Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Fred Schwengel (R) -- No trips.

Henry O. Talle (R) -- July 25-Aug. 3 (approx.), traveled to Rio de Janeiro as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Nov. 7-Dec. 20 (approx.), traveled to England, France, the Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden on Joint Economic Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

## KANSAS

Senators -- Frank Carlson (R) -- Sept. 8-16, traveled to Switzerland, France and the Netherlands for Post Office and Civil Service Committee to study methods of mail distribution; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Andrew F. Schoepel (R) -- No official trips.

Representatives -- J. Floyd Breeding (D) -- No trips.

William H. Avery (R) -- No trips.

Myron V. George (R) -- No trips.

Edward H. Rees (R) -- No trips.

Errett P. Scrivner (R) -- No trips.

Wint Smith (R) -- Dec. 9-22, traveled to Panama as member of the Agriculture Committee; commercial transportation; Government and personal expense.

## KENTUCKY

Senators -- John Sherman Cooper (R) -- Nov. 6-Dec. 12, traveled to Paris as Congressional advisor to meeting of UNESCO; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Thruston B. Morton (R) -- No official trips.

Representatives -- Frank Chelf (D) -- Nov., traveled to Geneva to attend meeting of Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration as member of Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Noble J. Gregory (D) -- No trips.

William H. Natcher (D) -- No trips.

Carl D. Perkins (D) -- No trips.

Brent Spence (D) -- No trips.

John C. Watts (D) -- Aug. 31-Oct. 7 (approx.), traveled to England, France and West Germany for Agriculture Tobacco Subcommittee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

John M. Robison Jr. (R) -- Nov. 12-Dec. 11, traveled to Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Venezuela and Uruguay on Judiciary Committee business and vacation; accompanied by Mrs. Robison; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Eugene Siler (R) -- No trips.

## LOUISIANA

Senators -- Allen J. Ellender (D) -- Oct. 26-Dec. 15, traveled to "every country in Central and South America with the exception of Paraguay and Bolivia" for Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense (\$1,510).

Russell B. Long (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Hale Boggs (D) -- July 25-Aug. 5 (approx.), traveled to Rio de Janeiro as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Dec. 7-17 (approx.), traveled to England, France, Belgium for Ways and Means Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Overton Brooks (D) -- No trips.

F. Edward Hébert (D) -- No trips.

James H. Morrison (D) -- No trips.

Otto E. Passman (D) -- Sept. 5-Oct. 4, traveled to Philippines, Viet Nam, Thailand, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Okinawa and Japan for Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

T. Ashton Thompson (D) -- Oct. 27-Nov. 1 (approx.), traveled to Mexico City for International Road Federation as Public Works Committee member; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edwin E. Willis (D) -- April 10-20 (approx.), traveled to Geneva for international conference on the law of the sea as Congressional observer; commercial transportation; Government expense.

## MAINE

Senators -- Frederick G. Payne (R) -- No trips.

Margaret Chase Smith (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Frank M. Coffin (D) -- Jan. 28-30, traveled to Canada on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Sept. 29-Oct. 4, again traveled to Canada for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Robert Hale (R) -- No trips.

Clifford G. McIntire (R) -- No trips.

## MARYLAND

Senators -- J. Glenn Beall (R) -- No trips.

John Marshall Butler (R) -- Sept., traveled to Europe for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Government expense.

Representatives -- George H. Fallon (D) -- No trips.

Samuel N. Friedel (D) -- No trips.

Edward A. Garmatz (D) -- No trips.

Richard E. Lankford (D) -- No trips.

James P.S. Devereux (R) -- No trips.

DeWitt S. Hyde (R) -- Nov. 6-Dec. 3, traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, for meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration as member of Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edward T. Miller (R) -- No trips.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Senators -- John F. Kennedy (D) -- No official trips.

Leverett Saltonstall (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Edward P. Boland (D) -- No trips.

Harold D. Donohue (D) -- No trips.

Thomas J. Lane (D) -- No trips.

## Congressional Travel - 6

John W. McCormack (D) -- No trips.  
Torbert H. Macdonald (D) -- Nov. 9-Dec. 8, traveled to Hawaii, Australia, Thailand, Indonesia, Formosa, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Special Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D) -- No trips.  
Philip J. Philbin (D) -- No trips.  
William H. Bates (R) -- No trips.  
Laurence Curtis (R) -- No trips.  
John W. Heselton (R) -- No trips.  
Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) -- No trips.  
Donald W. Nicholson (R) -- No trips.  
Edith Nourse Rogers (R) -- No trips.  
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) -- No trips.

### MICHIGAN

**Senators** -- Pat McNamara (D) -- No trips.  
Charles E. Potter (R) -- No trips.  
**Representatives** -- Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D) -- Dec. 5-13, traveled to Ghana for the All African Peoples Conference; commercial transportation; personal expense.  
John D. Dingell (D) -- No trips.  
Martha W. Griffiths (D) -- No official trips.  
John Lesinski (D) -- No trips.  
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D) -- Dec. 12-22, traveled to England, France, Switzerland for Ways and Means Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
Louis C. Rabaut (D) -- No trips.  
John B. Bennett (R) -- No trips.  
Alvin M. Bentley (R) -- No official trips.  
William S. Broomfield (R) -- No trips.  
Elford A. Cederberg (R) -- Nov. 21-Dec. 5, traveled to Panama combining Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee business with honeymoon vacation; commercial transportation (Panama Line); Government and personal expense.  
Charles E. Chamberlain (R) -- Dec. 1-14 (approx.), traveled to England, France, West Germany on active duty with Coast Guard Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.  
Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R) -- No trips.  
Robert P. Griffin (R) -- No official trips.  
Clare E. Hoffman (R) -- No trips.  
August E. Johansen (R) -- No trips.  
Victor A. Knox (R) -- No trips.  
Robert J. McIntosh (R) -- No trips.  
George Meader (R) -- Dec. 9-23, traveled to Panama to study the efficiency and economy of expenditures in the Canal Zone government; commercial transportation (Panama Line); Government and personal expense.

### MINNESOTA

**Senators** -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D) -- Nov. 5-Dec. 8, traveled to Paris for UNESCO conference as member of Government Operations Committee, to Geneva for nuclear test ban talks as Foreign Relations Committee member, to Berlin, Stockholm, Moscow, Oslo and London combining business of the two Committees; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
Edward J. Thye (R) -- May 28-June 5, traveled to Brussels World's Fair for Appropriations Committee and to Norway on vacation; commercial airline; Government and personal expense.  
**Representatives** -- John A. Blatnik (D) -- No trips.  
Coya Knutson (D) -- No trips.  
Fred Marshall (D) -- June 28-30 (approx.) and July 14-17 (approx.), traveled to Canada to study Canadian hog production and the wheat surplus problem for Appropriations Department of Agriculture Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
Eugene J. McCarthy (D) -- No trips.  
Roy W. Wier (D) -- No trips.  
H. Carl Andersen (R) -- No trips.  
Walter H. Judd (R) -- Sept. 1-14 (approx.), traveled to Geneva for International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy as Congressional adviser appointed by Speaker; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Joseph P. O'Hara (R) -- No trips.  
Albert Quie (R) -- No trips.

### MISSISSIPPI

**Senators** -- James O. Eastland (D) -- Sept. 9-14, traveled to Dominican Republic on Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee study mission; also addressed Dominican legislature; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
John Stennis (D) -- Sept. 1-30 (approx.), traveled to the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Finland on Appropriations Committee mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
**Representatives** -- Thomas G. Abernethy (D) -- No trips.  
William M. Colmer (D) -- No trips.  
Frank E. Smith (D) -- Oct. 27-Nov. 1, traveled to Mexico City for Public Works Committee to attend meeting of the International Road Federation; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
Nov. 14-28 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.  
Jamie L. Whitten (D) -- Sept. 5-30 (approx.), traveled to Paris, Scandinavia and Brussels for Appropriations Department of Agriculture Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
John Bell Williams (D) -- No trips.  
Arthur Winstead (D) -- No trips.

### MISSOURI

**Senators** -- Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) -- Sept. 7-Oct. 1 (approx.), traveled to England, France, Belgium, Spain and Denmark on Judiciary Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
Stuart Symington (D) -- No trips.  
**Representatives** -- Richard Bolling (D) -- No trips.  
Charles H. Brown (D) -- No trips.  
Clarence Cannon (D) -- No trips.  
A.S.J. Carnahan (D) -- Sept. 1-30 (approx.), traveled to Geneva as Congressional adviser to International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
George H. Christopher (D) -- No trips.  
W.R. Hull Jr. (D) -- No official trips.  
Paul C. Jones (D) -- Sept. 3-15, traveled to Paris as member of Agriculture Committee for meeting of agricultural attachés of Western European nations; military transportation; Government expense.  
Frank M. Karsten (D) -- No trips.  
Morgan M. Moulder (D) -- Dec. 6-20 (approx.), traveled to Denmark, Italy, France and Greece to study educational television facilities for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D) -- Nov. 7-20 (approx.), traveled to Panama for Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to study over-all operation of the Canal and the facilities of Canal employees; commercial transportation; Government expense.  
Thomas B. Curtis (R) -- No trips.

### MONTANA

**Senators** -- Mike Mansfield (D) -- No trips.  
James E. Murray (D) -- No trips.  
**Representatives** -- LeRoy H. Anderson (D) -- Nov. 13-Dec. 15, combined business of Banking and Currency and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees on trip to Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Philippine Islands, Viet Nam, Thailand, Cambodia and Hong Kong; military and commercial transportation; Government expense (reported spending \$433.88 in counterpart funds).  
Lee Metcalf (D) -- No trips.

### NEBRASKA

**Senators** -- Carl T. Curtis (R) -- No trips.  
Roman L. Hruska (R) -- No trips.



Representatives -- Glenn C. Cunningham (R) -- No trips.  
Robert D. Harrison (R) -- No trips.  
A.L. Miller (R) -- No official trips.  
Phil Weaver (R) -- No trips.

#### NEVADA

Senators -- Alan Bible (D) -- No trips.  
George W. Malone (R) -- No trips.

Representative -- Walter S. Baring (D) -- No trips.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senators -- Styles Bridges (R) -- Nov. 13-Dec. 1 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference and to Mediterranean Sea area to inspect U.S. 6th Fleet; military transportation; Government expense.

Norris Cotton (R) -- Dec. 12-19, traveled to Panama to inspect Panama Canal for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Perkins Bass (R) -- No official trips.  
Chester E. Merrow (R) -- No trips.

#### NEW JERSEY

Senators -- Clifford P. Case (R) -- Sept. 13-15, traveled to Buxton, England, for Bilderberg Conference sponsored by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; invited by H.J. Heinz II, leader of American delegation to the meeting of representatives of NATO nations; no Government expense.

H. Alexander Smith (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Hugh J. Addonizio (D) -- No official trips.  
Vincent J. Dellay (D) -- No trips.  
Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D) -- Nov. 11-Dec. 20 (approx.), traveled to Puerto Rico for Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Alfred D. Sieminski (D) -- No trips.  
Frank Thompson Jr. (D) -- No trips.  
James C. Auchincloss (R) -- No trips.  
Gordon Canfield (R) -- Nov. 14-28 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Florence P. Dwyer (R) -- No trips.  
Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R) -- Sept. 1-14 (approx.), traveled to Geneva for the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy as Congressional observer appointed by the Speaker; military transportation; Government expense.

Milton W. Glenn (R) -- No trips.  
Robert W. Kean (R) -- No trips.  
Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R) -- No trips.  
William B. Widnall (R) -- Aug. 28-Sept. 15 (approx.), traveled to Geneva as delegate to International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles A. Wolverton (R) -- Traveled to Southern Europe for the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Government expense.

#### NEW MEXICO

Senators -- Clinton P. Anderson (D) -- No trips.  
Dennis Chavez (D) -- No trips.

Representative -- Joseph M. Montoya (D) -- April 20-30, traveled to Argentina as Congressional delegate to the inauguration of Argentine President Frondizi; military transportation; Government expense.

#### NEW YORK

Senators -- Irving M. Ives (R) -- No trips.  
Jacob K. Javits (R) -- Aug. 13-16, traveled to London for meeting of economics section of NATO Parliamentarians; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Nov. 16-23, traveled to Paris for regular session of NATO Parliamentarians; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Victor L. Anfuso (D) -- Nov. 21-Dec. 23, traveled to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay for Agriculture Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles A. Buckley (D) -- No trips.

Emanuel Celler (D) -- Aug. 25-Oct. 1 (approx.), traveled to England, France, Italy and Israel as Judiciary Committee Chairman to study general migration of peoples and European cartels in the light of U.S. antitrust laws; commercial transportation; Government expense.

James J. Delaney (D) -- No official trips.

Isidore Dollinger (D) -- Nov. 14-28 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Leonard Farbstein (D) -- Dec., traveled to Caribbean Sea area on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

James C. Healey (D) -- No trips.

Lester Holtzman (D) -- Nov. 11-Dec. 20 (approx.), traveled to Puerto Rico for Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edna F. Kelly (D) -- No trips.

Eugene J. Keogh (D) -- No trips.

Abraham J. Multer (D) -- Traveled to Europe and Middle East for Banking and Currency Committee; Government expense.

Leo W. O'Brien (D) -- Nov. 18-Dec. 13, traveled to Hawaii for Interior and Insular Affairs Territories Subcommittee to study prospects for statehood; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Adam C. Powell Jr. (D) -- July 29-31, traveled to Trinidad to attend opening of first parliament; no Government expense.

John J. Rooney (D) -- Dec. 5-Jan. 5, 1959, traveled to England, Belgium, France and Spain for Appropriations State, Justice, Judiciary Departments Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Alfred E. Santangelo (D) -- Sept. 5-30 (approx.), traveled to Scandinavia, Paris and Rome for Appropriations Department of Agriculture Subcommittee; commercial transportation; personal and Government expense.

Ludwig Teller (D) -- Sept. 1-14 (approx.), traveled to Geneva as Congressional observer appointed by the Speaker to attend the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; also investigate Swiss system of union-management relations as member of Education and Labor Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Herbert Zelenko (D) -- No known trips.

Frank J. Becker (R) -- No trips.

Albert H. Bosch (R) -- No trips.

Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Steven B. Derounian (R) -- No trips.

Edwin B. Dooley (R) -- No trips.

Francis E. Dorn (R) -- May 6-13, traveled to Costa Rica as appointed delegate to the inauguration of Costa Rican president; while there, addressed Costa Rican parliament in Spanish; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Nov. 8-22 (approx.), traveled to Europe on active duty with U.S. Naval Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Paul A. Fino (R) -- No trips.

Ralph W. Gwinn (R) -- No trips.

Bernard W. Kearney (R) -- July 1-Aug. 15 (approx.), traveled to Philippine Islands for the Veterans Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Kenneth B. Keating (R) -- Nov. 10-13 (approx.), traveled to Puerto Rico on assignment for Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

July 27-Aug. 4 (approx.), traveled to Rio de Janeiro as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Clarence E. Kilburn (R) -- Nov. 6-Dec. 15 (approx.), traveled to Italy, Switzerland, France, West Germany for the Joint Economic Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Henry J. Latham (R) -- No trips.

William E. Miller (R) -- No trips.

Harold C. Ostertag (R) -- No trips.



## Congressional Travel - 8

John R. Pillion (R) -- No trips.  
Edmund P. Radwan (R) -- No trips.  
John H. Ray (R) -- No trips.  
Daniel A. Reed (R) -- No trips.  
R. Walter Riehlman (R) -- No trips.  
Howard W. Robison (R) -- No trips.

Katharine St. George (R) -- March 30-April 7, traveled to Geneva for Interparliamentary Union Working Conference and inspected air bases in Spain as member of Armed Services Committee; military and commercial transportation; personal and Government expense. (No counterpart funds used).

July 25-Aug. 4 (approx.), traveled to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

John Taber (R) -- May, traveled to Bermuda for Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Dean P. Taylor (R) -- No trips.  
Stuyvesant Wainwright (R) -- No official trips.  
J. Ernest Wharton (R) -- No trips.  
William R. Williams (R) -- No trips.

### NORTH CAROLINA

Senators -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) -- No official trips.  
B. Everett Jordan (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Hugh Q. Alexander (D) -- No trips.  
Graham A. Barden (D) -- No trips.  
Herbert C. Bonner (D) -- No trips.  
Harold D. Cooley (D) -- March 24-31, traveled to Geneva for Interparliamentary Union Council meeting; military transportation; Government expense.

Carl T. Durham (D) -- Sept. 1-30 (approx.), traveled to Geneva for International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and to England, Belgium, Italy, Austria and France for Joint Atomic Energy Committee of which he is chairman; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

L.H. Fountain (D) -- No trips.  
A. Paul Kitchin (D) -- No trips.  
Alton Lennor (D) -- No trips.  
Ralph J. Scott (D) -- No trips.  
George A. Shuford (D) -- No trips.  
Basil L. Whitener (D) -- No official trips.  
Charles Raper Jonas (R) -- No trips.

### NORTH DAKOTA

Senators -- William Langer (R) -- no trips.

Milton R. Young (R) -- Nov. 13-Dec. 1 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference, to Mediterranean Sea area to inspect U.S. 6th Fleet; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Usher L. Burdick (R) -- No trips.  
Otto Krueger (R) -- No trips.

### OHIO

Senators -- Frank J. Lausche (D) -- No trips.  
John W. Bricker (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Thomas L. Ashley (D) -- No trips.  
Michael A. Feighan (D) -- July 25-Aug. 5 (approx.), traveled to Rio de Janeiro as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Wayne Hays (D) -- Nov. 14-Dec. 1 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference and to Berlin on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; military transportation; Government expense.

Information on other known trips unavailable.

Michael J. Kirwan (D) -- No trips.

James C. Polk (D) -- No trips.

Charles A. Vanik (D) -- Aug. 21-Sept. 20, traveled to Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Italy for the Banking and Currency Committee; also traveled to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. on personal information trip; military and commercial transportation; Government and personal expense.

William H. Ayres (R) -- June 18-22, traveled to Brussels World's Fair on inaugural flight of Overseas National Airlines as guest of the airline; no Government expense.

A.D. Baumhart Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Jackson E. Betts (R) -- Nov. 15-30 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Frances P. Bolton (R) -- No trips.

Frank T. Bow (R) -- Nov. 17-Dec. 18, traveled to Mexico and Central America for Appropriations State and Justice Departments Subcommittee to study effectiveness of USIA and to Panama and Venezuela for Appropriations Commerce Department Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Clarence J. Brown (R) -- No trips.

Cliff Clevenger (R) -- No trips.

David Dennison (R) -- No trips.

John E. Henderson (R) -- No trips.

William E. Hess (R) -- No trips.

Thomas A. Jenkins (R) -- No trips.

William M. McCulloch (R) -- Nov. 12-30 (approx.), traveled to Geneva as member of Judiciary Committee for Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration; commercial transportation; Government expense.

William E. Minshall (R) -- Nov. 28-Dec. 12, traveled to Panama for Government Operations Committee to inspect Canal; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Paul F. Schenck (R) -- No trips.

Gordon H. Scherer (R) -- No trips.

John M. Vorys (R) -- Aug., Sept., traveled to Europe and Turkey to attend the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva and on Foreign Affairs Committee business; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

### OKLAHOMA

Senators -- Robert S. Kerr (D) -- No trips.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D) -- March 21-31, traveled to Geneva for meeting of executive council of Interparliamentary Union; also to Germany and France for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee investigation of Military Air Transport Service (MATs); military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

July 25-Aug. 5, traveled to Rio de Janeiro for regular session of Interparliamentary Union; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Carl Albert (D) -- No trips.

Ed Edmondson (D) -- Nov. 11-Dec. 6, traveled to Europe for two weeks active duty with Naval Reserve and Public Works Committee study mission; also traveled to Russia at personal expense; military and commercial transportation; personal and Government expense.

John Jarman (D) -- No trips.

Toby Morris (D) -- No trips.

Tom Steed (D) -- No trips.

Page Belcher (R) -- No trips.

### OREGON

Senators -- Wayne Morse (D) -- Nov. 28-Dec. 4, traveled to Mexico as appointed Congressional representative at inauguration of Mexican president; military transportation; Government expense.

Richard L. Neuberger (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Edith Green (D) -- Aug. 23, traveled to Switzerland for conference of Western parliamentarians sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

April 3-13 (approx.), traveled to the U.S.S.R. for Education and Labor Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles O. Porter (D) -- April 29-May 7, traveled to Eniwetok atoll to observe nuclear tests; military transportation; Government expense.

July 3-8, traveled to Venezuela at the invitation and expense of Venezuelan newspaper association and to Puerto Rico for 6th anniversary celebration of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

Sept. 3-12, traveled to Paris for international peace conference sponsored by the Institute of International Order; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

Al Ullman (D) -- Nov. 8-22 (approx.), traveled to Europe on active duty with U.S. Naval Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Walter Norblad (R) -- No trips.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Senators -- Joseph S. Clark (D) -- No official trips.  
Edward Martin (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- William A. Barrett (D) -- Traveled to Lebanon and Hong Kong for Banking and Currency Committee; Government expense.

James A. Byrne (D) -- Traveled to Europe for Armed Services Committee; Government expense.

Frank M. Clark (D) -- Sept. 4-11, traveled to the Netherlands to attend an international conference of Christian Leadership Inc.; commercial transportation; personal expense.

John Dent (D) -- Sept. 1-14 (approx.), traveled to Geneva as Congressional observer at International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and to Rome for personal audience with Pope Pius XII; military and commercial transportation; personal and Government expense.

Daniel J. Flood (D) -- Nov. 24-Dec. 4, traveled to Puerto Rico at invitation of the Army as member of Armed Services Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Kathryn E. Granahan (D) -- No trips.

William J. Green Jr. (D) -- Sept. 2-15 (approx.), traveled to Geneva as delegate to International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; military transportation; Government expense.

Elmer J. Holland (D) -- No trips.

Thomas E. Morgan (D) -- No trips.

Robert N.C. Nix (D) -- No trips.

George M. Rhodes (D) -- No trips.

Francis E. Walter (D) -- May 7-20 (approx.), as chairman of the Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee, traveled to Geneva for meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration and to the Netherlands to discuss immigration problems with Queen; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Nov. 12-30 (approx.), again traveled to Geneva for ICEM and to Madrid for discussions with Spanish officials; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Alvin R. Bush (R) -- No trips.

Joseph L. Carrigg (R) -- No trips.

Robert J. Corbett (R) -- Nov. 16-30 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Willard S. Curtin (R) -- No official trips.

Paul B. Dague (R) -- No trips.

Ivor D. Fenton (R) -- No trips.

James G. Fulton (R) -- No trips.

Leon H. Gavin (R) -- No trips.

Benjamin F. James (R) -- No trips.

Carroll D. Kearns (R) -- Nov. 18-Dec. 20, traveled to England, Spain, France, Italy, Austria and West Germany as member of Education and Labor Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

John A. Lafore Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Walter M. Mumma (R) -- No trips.

John P. Saylor (R) -- No trips.

Hugh Scott (R) -- No trips.

Richard M. Simpson (R) -- No trips.

S. Walter Stauffer (R) -- No trips.

James E. Van Zandt (R) -- Aug. 21-Sept. 30 (approx.), traveled to Geneva for International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and to England, Belgium, Italy, France and Austria on Joint Atomic Energy Committee business; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Nov., traveled to Geneva as Joint Atomic Energy Committee member to participate in nuclear weapons test suspension talks; Government expense.

## RHODE ISLAND

Senators -- Theodore F. Green (D) -- Nov. 14-28, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

John O. Pastore (D) -- Sept. 1-15 (approx.), traveled to Geneva as member of Joint Atomic Energy Committee for 2nd International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- John E. Fogarty (D) -- No trips.  
Aime J. Forand (D) -- No trips.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Senators -- Olin D. Johnston (D) -- No known official trips.  
Strom Thurmond (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Robert T. Ashmore (D) -- No trips.

W.J. Bryan Dorn (D) -- No trips.

Robert W. Hemphill (D) -- No trips.

John L. McMillan (D) -- No trips.

John J. Riley (D) -- No trips.

L. Mendel Rivers (D) -- June 18-22 (approx.), traveled to Brussels as guest of Overseas National Airways on inaugural flight; no Government expense.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Senators -- Francis Case (R) -- July 25-31, traveled to Rio de Janeiro as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Dec. 8-14, traveled to Hawaii for Armed Services Committee to inspect missile installations; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Karl E. Mundt (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- George S. McGovern (D) -- Nov. 15-22 (approx.), traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

E.Y. Berry (R) -- Nov. 18-Dec. 13, traveled to Hawaii with Interior and Insular Affairs Territories Subcommittee to study prospects for statehood; commercial transportation; Government expense.

## TENNESSEE

Senators -- Albert Gore (D) -- Oct. 30-Nov. 15 (approx.), traveled to Geneva as Senate advisor to nuclear test ban talks; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Estes Kefauver (D) -- Nov. 14-28, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Ross Bass (D) -- Aug. 31-Oct. 7 (approx.), traveled to England, France and West Germany on Agriculture Tobacco Subcommittee study mission; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Clifford Davis (D) -- Sept. 15-30 (approx.), traveled to Hawaii for Public Works Committee, to inspect flood control and statehood prospects; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Robert A. Everett (D) -- No trips.

Joe L. Evins (D) -- No trips.

James B. Frazier Jr. (D) -- No trips.

J. Carlton Loser (D) -- No trips.

Tom Murray (D) -- No trips.

Howard H. Baker (R) -- No trips.

B. Carroll Reece (R) -- No trips.

## TEXAS

Senators -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D) -- Nov. 23-30 (approx.), traveled to Mexico at the request of Mexican president to confer with him; military transportation; personal and Government expense.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D) -- Nov. 28-Dec. 3 (approx.), traveled to Mexico as Congressional representative at inauguration of Mexican president; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Lindley Beckworth (D) -- No trips.

Jack B. Brooks (D) -- No trips.

Omar Burleson (D) -- No trips.

Martin Dies (D) -- No trips.

## Congressional Travel - 10

John Dowdy (D) -- No trips.

O.C. Fisher (D) -- Sept. 1-Oct. 25, traveled to England, France, Italy, West Germany and Spain for Armed Services Committee and to Africa with W.R. Poage (D Texas) who was on Agriculture Committee business; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Frank Ikard (D) -- No trips.

Paul J. Kilday (D) -- Nov. 18-Dec. 19, traveled to Paris for NATO Parliamentary Conference and to England for Armed Services Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Joe M. Kilgore (D) -- No trips.

George H. Mahon (D) -- Oct. 16-Nov. 19, flew on first trans-Atlantic jet flight by Pan American Airways as guest of the airline to Brussels World's Fair; followed by tour of Western Europe and Middle East on Appropriations Defense Department Subcommittee business; military and commercial transportation; Government and personal expense.

Wright Patman (D) -- Sept. 1-30, traveled to France, West Germany and England on Joint Economic Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

W.R. Poage (D) -- July 25-Aug. 3 (approx.), traveled to Rio de Janeiro for Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Sept. 25-Oct. 26, traveled to West Germany, Spain and Africa for Agriculture Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Sam Rayburn (D) -- No trips.

Walter Rogers (D) -- Nov. 9-Dec. 8, traveled to Hawaii, Australia, Thailand, Formosa, Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

J.T. Rutherford (D) -- No trips.

Olin E. Teague (D) -- Aug. 15-Sept. 15 (approx.), traveled to Europe at invitation of Army on inspection tour of U.S. military forces as Chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Albert Thomas (D) -- No trips.

Clark W. Thompson (D) -- No trips.

Homer Thornberry (D) -- No trips.

James C. Wright Jr. (D) -- Oct. 27-Nov. 3, traveled to Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama for Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John Young (D) -- No trips.

Bruce Alger (R) -- No trips.

## UTAH

Senators -- Wallace F. Bennett (R) -- No trips.

Arthur V. Watkins (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- William A. Dawson (R) -- No trips.

Henry Aldous Dixon (R) -- No trips.

## VERMONT

Senators -- George D. Aiken (R) -- Sept. 10-13 (approx.), traveled to Canada for discussion with leaders of Canadian Parliament for Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Ralph E. Flanders (R) -- No trips.

Representative -- Winston L. Prouty (R) -- No trips.

## VIRGINIA

Senators -- Harry Flood Byrd (D) -- No trips.

A. Willis Robertson (D) -- Sept. 19-Oct. 17, traveled to New Delhi for Banking and Currency Committee to serve as advisor to Secretary of the Treasury at International Monetary Fund Conference; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Watkins M. Abbitt (D) -- No trips.

J. Vaughan Gary (D) -- No trips.

Porter Hardy Jr. (D) -- No official trips.

Burr P. Harrison (D) -- No trips.

W. Pat Jennings (D) -- Aug. 31-Oct. 7 (approx.), traveled to England, France and West Germany as member of the Agriculture Tobacco Subcommittee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Howard W. Smith (D) -- No trips.

William M. Tuck (D) -- No trips.

Joel T. Broyhill (R) -- No official trips.

Richard H. Poff (R) -- No trips.

## WASHINGTON

Senators -- Henry M. Jackson (D) -- Nov. 14-28, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference, to Nice to inspect U.S. 6th Fleet and to London to participate in dedication of American Memorial Chapel; military transportation; Government expense.

Warren G. Magnuson (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Don Magnuson (D) -- No trips.

Hal Holmes (R) -- No official trips.

Walt Horan (R) -- No trips.

Russell V. Mack (R) -- No trips.

Thomas M. Pelly (R) -- No trips.

Thor C. Tollefson (R) -- No trips.

Jack Westland (R) -- No trips.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Senators -- John D. Hoblitzell (R) -- July 25-Aug. 5 (approx.), traveled to Rio de Janeiro as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Chapman Revercomb (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Cleveland M. Bailey (D) -- No trips.

Robert C. Byrd (D) -- No official trips.

Elizabeth Kee (D) -- No trips.

Harley O. Staggers (D) -- No trips.

Arch A. Moore Jr. (R) -- No official trips.

Will E. Neal (R) -- No trips.

## WISCONSIN

Senators -- William Proxmire (D) -- No trips.

Alexander Wiley (R) -- Oct. 1-30 (approx.), traveled to Lisbon as delegate to international conference on revision of patents; also to London at own expense; commercial transportation; personal and Government expense.

Representatives -- Lester R. Johnson (D) -- No trips.

Henry S. Reuss (D) -- Nov. 7-22, traveled to France, the Netherlands and Italy for Joint Economic Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense (total counterpart fund expenditures: \$432.68).

Aug. 23, traveled to Switzerland for a conference sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

Clement J. Zablocki (D) -- No trips.

John W. Byrnes (R) -- No trips.

Melvin R. Laird (R) -- No trips.

Alvin E. O'Konski (R) -- No trips.

Donald E. Tewes (R) -- No official trips.

William K. Van Pelt (R) -- Nov. 7-20 (approx.), traveled to Panama for Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to study overall operation of Canal and facilities of Canal employees; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Gardner R. Withrow (R) -- No trips.

## WYOMING

Senators -- Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) -- No trips.

Frank A. Barrett (R) -- No trips.

Representative -- Keith Thomson (R) -- No trips.

## FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM BOOMS

Figures within the U.S. Office of Education show the Federal program to loan money to college students is booming. Items:

- Colleges requested 10 times as much money as they received for student loans.

- 1,221 colleges and universities, representing 80 percent of the Nation's collegiate enrollment, have entered the program.

- Of the 883 colleges which had no student loan program whatever last year, 466 have joined the Federal program.

U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick Feb. 6 said the program "has generated more genuine interest among the colleges and universities than anyone had any reason to expect." Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, contended it was the biggest surprise of any of the programs authorized by the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (PL 864). Flemming said it represented a "revolution" in thinking about college loans.

### Background

The National Defense Education Act was signed into law Sept. 2, 1958, after passing the Senate Aug. 22, 1958, on a 66-15 roll-call vote and the House Aug. 23, 1958, on a 212-85 roll-call vote. (1958 Almanac p. 213)

The Act authorized for the student loan program \$47.5 million for fiscal 1959; \$75 million for fiscal 1960; \$82.5 million for fiscal 1961; \$90 million for fiscal 1962. But Congress in 1958 appropriated only \$6 million to start the loan program. The \$6 million already has been allocated to applicants who requested Federal money before Jan. 1, 1959. More money is certain to be appropriated in 1959 for the program.

The colleges themselves award the loans. They must put one dollar of their own into the student loan fund for every nine Federal dollars received. To fulfill this matching obligation, colleges can borrow money at 4 percent interest from the Federal Government.

The more students enrolled in colleges within a state, the bigger slice of loan money that state gets, since the distribution is in proportion to how the states college population compares with the national college population. The state's share is divided among individual colleges in proportion to how much they ask for. Therefore, the more money a college requests, the more it receives.

A college student can borrow up to \$1,000 a year as long as he is a full-time student, but he cannot borrow more than \$5,000 all told. He pays the money back over 10 years starting one year after he stops being a full-time student. The interest rate is 3 percent on the unpaid balance. If he teaches in high school or elementary school, 10 percent of his loan is cancelled every year he teaches. But no more than 50 percent of the loan, or five years worth of teaching, can be forgiven.

The loan program is scheduled to expire June 30, 1966.

### College Loan Money Allocation

This chart shows how much Federal loan money the colleges requested and how much they received under the first appropriation.

	Money Requested	Money Received	Recipient Colleges
Alabama	\$ 793,702	\$ 88,625	19
Alaska	7,500	1,347	1
Arizona	500,435	39,705	6
Arkansas	452,115	47,553	17
California	3,499,927	571,499	81
Colorado	1,067,756	81,116	17
Connecticut	490,285	83,011	15
Delaware	32,500	11,657	2
District of Columbia	653,097	71,276	9
Florida	1,328,755	106,456	17
Georgia	1,203,120	98,290	29
Idaho	249,675	22,810	8
Illinois	2,858,957	305,718	52
Indiana	2,395,294	174,357	27
Iowa	1,326,511	113,971	36
Kansas	1,244,229	97,508	30
Kentucky	965,548	77,472	25
Louisiana	1,200,868	105,125	15
Maine	282,600	22,858	7
Maryland	882,955	81,525	22
Massachusetts	2,328,488	249,680	52
Michigan	2,645,905	255,618	35
Minnesota	1,692,000	135,167	27
Mississippi	572,760	65,719	22
Missouri	1,990,508	142,128	37
Montana	146,230	23,549	8
Nebraska	457,815	57,263	14
Nevada	42,223	4,363	1
New Hampshire	257,000	24,655	6
New Jersey	919,600	108,448	19
New Mexico	324,142	24,987	9
New York	6,977,377	623,442	92
North Carolina	1,498,878	138,216	46
North Dakota	185,940	25,249	9
Ohio	2,840,170	274,124	47
Oklahoma	1,634,631	105,097	27
Oregon	788,839	73,393	17
Pennsylvania	3,836,435	354,192	75
Rhode Island	352,650	31,755	8
South Carolina	673,533	65,687	21
South Dakota	661,900	27,375	13
Tennessee	1,763,058	110,207	37
Texas	3,286,984	344,690	62
Utah	301,234	60,460	10
Vermont	318,510	20,016	12
Virginia	777,950	96,624	17
Washington	935,475	105,572	15
West Virginia	241,645	52,806	9
Wisconsin	1,203,770	135,462	30
Wyoming	95,800	9,627	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$61,187,279</b>	<b>\$5,947,450</b>	<b>1,215</b>
Hawaii	92,900	14,465	3
Puerto Rico	655,000	33,500	3
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$61,935,179</b>	<b>\$5,995,415</b>	<b>1,221</b>

SOURCE: U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION



## COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL GOALS REVIEWED

The launching of an idea can be as time-consuming, frustrating and unpredictable a process as the lofting of an artificial satellite. Consider, for example, President Eisenhower's proposal to set up a committee on "national goals," unveiled in his State of the Union message (see box). The genesis of this idea lies at least four years in the past. Yet six weeks after the President publicly pushed the firing button, White House aides are still struggling to get the vehicle off the launching pad. The trouble, so far as can be determined, lies in the guidance system. Here is the background.

Proposals to "update and supplement" (in the President's words) the study on Recent Social Trends have been actively discussed within the Executive Branch since 1955. The original study, completed in late 1932, was the work of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends. Appointed in December 1929, the six-member group of social scientists was headed by Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, a leading economist who founded the National Bureau of Economic Research. The Committee's three-year survey, financed by a \$600,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, culminated in a 1,500-page report, backed by 13 volumes of supporting data.

Nowhere in the Report on Recent Social Trends was there any mention of "national goals" or "guidelines." In the Committee's words: "We were not commissioned to lead the people into some new land of promise, but to retrace our recent wanderings, to indicate and interpret our ways and rates of change, to provide maps of progress, make observations of danger zones, point out hopeful roads of advance, helpful in finding a more intelligent course in the next phase of our progress."

It was a similar fact-finding study that was discussed as far back as 1955 by President Eisenhower's Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability, created in 1953. Leading the discussion was Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and of the Advisory Board, who had followed Wesley Mitchell in directing the National Bureau of Economic Research. In 1956, Marion Folsom, then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, took the lead in advocating an updated social trends study. Discussion of the project continued sporadically, but invariably stumbled over a key question: what eminent yet "safe" social scientist could be persuaded to direct the study?

### Change to Policy Forming

Just how and when the subject came to President Eisenhower's attention is not clear. What is clear, however, is that the President's formulation of the "national goals" concept came as a distinct surprise to several of the participants in the earlier discussions. The fact-finding mission which they had envisioned as being entrusted to social scientists had suddenly become a policy-seeking endeavor, fraught with implications of planning. What apparently happened is that the President, determined to leave a monument to his last two years in office, struck out on his own.

### President's Proposal

"We can successfully sustain security and remain true to our heritage of freedom if we clearly visualize the tasks ahead and set out to perform them with resolution and vigor. We must first define these tasks and then understand what we must do to accomplish them. If progress is to be steady we must have long-term guides extending far ahead, certainly five, possibly even 10 years....

"Now to define these goals, I intend to mobilize help from every available source. We need more than politically ordained national objectives if we are to challenge the best efforts of free men and women. A group of selfless, able and devoted individuals, outside of government, could effectively participate in making the necessary appraisal of the potentials of our future. The result would be the establishment of national goals that would not only spur us on to our finest efforts but would meet the stern test of practicality. The committee I've planned will comprise educators and representatives of labor, management, finance, the professions, agriculture and every other kind of useful activity.

"Such a study would update and supplement, in the light of continuous changes in our society and its economy, the monumental work of the Committee on Recent Social Trends which was appointed in 1931 by President Hoover.... The new committee would be concerned, among other things, with the acceleration of our economy's growth.... It would also be concerned with methods to meet such goals and what levels of government -- local, state, or Federal -- might or should be particularly concerned." (From President's State of the Union message, Jan. 9, 1959. (For text see Weekly Report p. 82.)

The task of placing the redesigned vehicle in orbit was entrusted to Robert E. Merriam, a Presidential assistant whose father, Charles E. Merriam, was vice chairman of the 1929-32 committee. Merriam himself uses the space analogy, seeing the job as one of launching a two-stage rocket -- a fact-finding stage, and a recommending stage. Time is short, moreover, since the President wants a report by December 1960. Financial support, estimated at from \$3 to \$5 million, is being sought from a group of foundations. Apparently no decision has been reached on who is to head up the committee, for which there is as yet no formal name. Dr. Burns, now back at the National Bureau of Economic Research, is a strong possibility. Others consulted include Marion Folsom and Dr. James B. Conant, former president of Harvard.

Once it gets off the ground, Project National Goals faces an uncertain future. The Hoover study was all but lost in the tempest of the New Deal. The man elected President 20 months hence will have the final word.



## PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE           | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE      |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS        | Astronautics & Atomic Energy   |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE   | Commemorative                  |
| Education & Housing      | Congress, Constitution,        |
| Health & Welfare         | Civil Rights                   |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY        | Government Operations          |
| Immigration              | Indians, D.C., Territories     |
| International Affairs    | Judicial Procedures            |
| 5. LABOR                 | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS   | Post Office & Civil Service    |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY     |
| Veterans                 | Business & Commerce            |
|                          | Taxes & Tariffs                |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through Feb. 13, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,040	4,472
Joint Resolutions	48	241
Concurrent Resolutions	10	83
Simple Resolutions	78	170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>4,966</b>

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 1003 - 1040
	HR 4245 - 4468
Resolutions	
	S J Res 48
	S Con Res 10
	S Res 78
	H J Res 227 - 241
	H Con Res 79 - 83
	H Res 164 - 170

## 1. Agriculture

## SENATE

- S 1013 -- Provide for specific contribution by State governments to cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen in disaster areas. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 2/9/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1018 -- Authorize donation of surplus property to certain agencies engaged in cooperative agricultural extension work. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 2/9/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 1019 -- Extend Farmers Home Administration operating loan program to bona fide fur farmers. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Young (D Ohio), Moss (D Utah), Humphrey (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Wiley (R Wis.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Javits (R N.Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 2/9/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

## HOUSE

- HR 4273 -- Terminate acreage controls and price supports on basic agricultural commodities. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/9/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4364 -- Permit exchange of cotton acreage allotment for rice acreage allotments. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 2/11/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4394 -- Similar to HR 4364. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/11/59.

## 2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

## 3. Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION &amp; HOUSING

## SENATE

- S 1016 -- Authorize 5-year program of assistance to school districts in meeting debt service on loans for construction of urgently needed elementary or secondary public school facilities. MORTON (R Ky.), Saltstall (R Mass.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 2/9/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1017 -- Assist institutions of higher education to market and retire bonds issued by them to finance construction of college facilities. MORTON (R Ky.), Saltstall (R Mass.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 2/9/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

## HOUSE

- HR 4258 -- Similar to HR 3863. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4267 -- Assist institutions of higher education to market and retire bonds issued by them to finance construction of college facilities. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 2/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4268 -- Authorize a 5-year program of assistance to school districts in meeting debt service on loans for construction of urgently needed elementary or secondary public school facilities. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 2/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4270 -- Amend title I, National Housing Act, to authorize increase in maximum amount of insurable home improvement loan from present \$3,500 to \$5,000 and maximum maturity of such loan from the present 3 or 5 years to 10 years. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4280 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and renewal of urban communities. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4284 -- Expedite utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4300 -- Similar to HR 3863. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4322 -- Similar to HR 3863. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4334 -- Amend sec. 220 and 221 of National Housing Act, re insurance of mortgages covering housing designed for single persons. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 2/11/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4369 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of single persons, in hardship cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. HEALEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4379 -- Similar to HR 3863. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4381 -- Similar to HR 3863. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4415 -- Similar to HR 4267. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4456 -- Amend National Housing Act to relieve shortage of housing for elderly persons and increase rental housing for elderly persons. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/12/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4468 -- Amend U. S. Housing Act, 1937, to extend period during which families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to public housing without regard to general requirement they be displaced or previous residents of substandard housing. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/12/59 -- Banking and Currency.

## HEALTH &amp; WELFARE

## SENATE

- S 1025 -- Provide for coverage of physicians by insurance system established by title II, Social Security Act. DODD (D Conn.) -- 2/12/59 -- Finance.
- S 1036 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to include Texas among States permitted to divide retirement systems into two parts to obtain social security coverage, under State agreement, for only those State and local employees who desire such coverage. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 2/12/59 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 4247 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 2/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4252 -- Provide an exemption from participation in Federal old-age and survivors insurance program for those opposed to such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4253 -- Similar to HR 3849. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4259 -- Similar to HR 3849. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4272 -- Amend Social Security Act to reduce, for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, age requirement from age 65 to 60. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4275 -- Amend title 29, U. S. C. by adding new section following sec. 187. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 2/9/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4290 -- Extend coverage under Federal old-age survivors, and disability insurance system to self-employed physicians. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4299 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4354 -- Similar to HR 3862. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4358 -- Similar to HR 3859. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4365 -- Repeal sec. 1505, Social Security Act, to determine eligibility of Federal employees for unemployment compensation their accrued annual leave shall be treated in accordance with State laws. GLENN (R N. J.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4366 -- Similar to HR 3862. GLENN (R N. Y.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4371 -- Similar to HR 3862. HEBERT (D La.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4416 -- Similar to HR 3862. WALLHAUSER (R N. J.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4419 -- Similar to HR 3846. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4462 -- Similar to HR 4247. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/12/59.
- HR 4466 -- Extend duration of Federal air pollution control law. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H J Res 237 -- Establish in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research, and establish in Public Health Service the National Institute for International Medical Research. THOMPSON (D N. J.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## 4. Foreign Policy

## IMMIGRATION

## HOUSE

- HR 4336 -- Admit 50,000 refugees. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4401 -- Amend sec. 328, Immigration and Nationality Act providing for naturalization of persons serving in Armed Forces of the U. S. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4467 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/12/59 -- Judiciary.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## SENATE

- S 1008 -- Strengthen and improve foreign service personnel system of the U. S. Information Agency through establishment of a public affairs officer corps. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/9/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Res 78 -- Urge Executive to work out agreements with other nations of the free world toward consolidation of various national programs of economic assistance to the less developed nations into a single unified program, participated in by the U. S. and other nations of the free world. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 2/12/59 -- Foreign Relations.

## HOUSE

- HR 4249 -- Authorize use of Great Lakes vessels on the oceans. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/9/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 4287 -- Pay balance of awards for war damage compensation made by Philippine War Damage Commission under terms of Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946; authorize appropriation of \$130 million for that purpose. MILLER, G. P. (D Calif.) -- 2/9/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 4298 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in south-eastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in the U. S. outside Alaska, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/9/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

- HR 4311 -- Similar to HR 4287. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4335 -- Amend sec. 34 of Trading With the Enemy Act to expedite final determination of debt claims filed thereunder. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 2/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4353 -- Similar to HR 4249. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4452 -- Amend Bretton Woods Agreements Act. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/12/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4453 -- Similar to HR 4452. KILBURN (R N. Y.) -- 2/12/59.
- H Con Res 83 -- Express sense of Congress that the President of the U. S. take such steps as may be necessary to provide for diplomatic representation of the U. S. in Vatican City. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 2/12/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

## 5. Labor

## HOUSE

- HR 4361 -- Provide equal pay for equal work for women. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/11/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4382 -- Prohibit unjust discrimination in employment because of age. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/11/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4409 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in activities affecting commerce; increase minimum wage under act to \$1.25 an hour. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Education and Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

## ARMED SERVICES &amp; DEFENSE

## SENATE

- S 1027 -- Amend titles 10 and 32, U. S. C., to provide Federal support for defense forces, established under section 109 (c) of title 32. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 2/12/59 -- Armed Services.

## HOUSE

- HR 4281 -- Similar to HR 69. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4291 -- Regulate and fix wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, (N. H.) Naval Shipyard. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4296 -- Amend Pay Readjustment Act, 1942, as amended. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 2/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4308 -- Similar to HR 4296. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4309 -- Amend Career Compensation Act, 1940, as amended. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/9/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4321 -- Amend act of May 20, 1958, to restore traditional relationship between active-duty pay and retired pay for members of uniformed services. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4324 -- Similar to HR 69. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4326 -- Implement recommendations of Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government re improving management and technical personnel in support activities of Department of Defense. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4368 -- Similar to HR 69. HEALEY (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4374 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 re residency requirement of dependent parents and re quarters allowances payable when both husband and wife are members of the uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4378 -- Equalize pay of retired members of the uniformed services. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4399 -- Amend chap. 67, title 10, U. S. C., to provide retired pay for reservists who have 10 or more years of satisfactory Federal service and who performed active duty for 5 or more years during World War II. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4413 -- Provide improved opportunity for promotion for certain officers in naval service. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4414 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/11/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4417 -- Similar to HR 69. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4461 -- Similar to HR 4378. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/12/59.

## VETERANS

## SENATE

- S 1031 -- Amend sections 522 and 545, title 38, U. S. C., to increase income limitations on payment of pension of non-service-connected disability or death to \$2,000 and \$4,000. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/12/59 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 4262 -- Amend sec. 503, title 38, U. S. C., to provide workmen's compensation payments be disregarded in computation of income in paying pensions. DOLLINGER (D N. Y.) -- 2/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 4301 -- Amend sec. 3202, title 38, U. S. C., re certain benefits which are unpaid at death of intended beneficiary. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4302 -- Amend chap. 55, title 38, U. S. C., re accumulation and final disposition of certain benefits in estates of incompetent veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4303 -- Amend chap. 19, title 38, U. S. C., re double indemnity feature in all contracts of national service life insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4304 -- Amend sec. 715, title 38, U. S. C., to provide \$10 per \$1,000 total disability income protection to certain veterans holding national service life insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4305 -- Amend title 38, U. S. C., to restore for 1 year right of certain veterans to apply for national service life insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4306 -- Provide education and training for children of veterans dying of a service-connected disability incurred after January 31, 1955, and before the end of compulsory military service. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4320 -- Amend sec. 1612 and 1613, title 38, U. S. C., to provide that, where a veteran eligible for educational benefits on account of Korean conflict service has reentered military service, such service shall not be counted as part of the periods within which his education must be begun and completed. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 2/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4323 -- Amend sec. 522 and 545, title 38, U. S. C., to increase income limitations applicable to payment of pension for non-service-connected disability or death. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4351 -- Provide for construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital at Atlanta, Ga. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4383 -- Amend sec. 3103, title 38, U. S. C., to provide for payment of veterans' benefits to certain veterans whose discharges have been corrected. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4412 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, U. S. C., to grant a pension of \$100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I. TOLLIFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/11/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4464 -- Provide relief for veterans erroneously required to reimburse the U. S. for overpayment on the adjusted-service certificates. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/12/59 -- Judiciary.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

#### SENATE

- S 1028 -- Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern administration and office building at Oak Ridge, Tenn. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 2/12/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- S 1029 -- Amend Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 to authorize Atomic Energy Commission to dispose of certain property for college purposes. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 2/12/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

#### HOUSE

- HR 4295 -- Prohibit further testing by explosion of nuclear devices so long as all other countries refrain. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/9/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

### COMMEMORATIVE

#### SENATE

- S J Res 48 -- Designate week of Whitsunday of each year as "Hernando de Soto Week". HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 2/12/59 -- Judiciary.

#### HOUSE

- HR 4407 -- Issue a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of historical events in the Hudson-Champlain area. TAYLOR (R N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 241 -- Designate week of Whitsunday of each year as "Hernando de Soto Week." HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/12/59 -- Judiciary.

### CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

#### HOUSE

- HR 4261 -- Amend Civil Rights Act, 1957, to make Commission on Civil Rights a permanent agency of the U. S. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4338 -- Retain and preserve Federal election records and authorize Attorney General to compel the production of such. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4339 -- Amend chap. 73, title 18, U. S. C., re obstruction of court orders. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4342 -- Amend Civil Rights Act 1957, to afford Civil Rights Commission an additional 2 years within which to submit its final report. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.

- HR 4344 -- Amend chap. 49, title 18, U. S. C., to punish flight to avoid prosecution for unlawful destruction of educational or religious structures. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4348 -- Establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity under Government Contracts. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4457 -- Further secure and protect civil rights of all persons under the Constitution and laws of the U. S. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 2/12/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 227 -- Amend Constitution of the U. S. re equal rights for men and women. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 228 -- Amend Constitution of the U. S. re disapproval of items in general appropriation bills. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 229 -- Avoid suppression of inventive diligence in America. IKARD (D Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 230 -- Similar to H J Res 227. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/9/59.
- H J Res 231 -- Similar to H J Res 227. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/9/59.
- H J Res 232 -- Similar to H J Res 227. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 2/11/59.
- H J Res 233 -- Similar to H J Res 227. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/11/59.
- H J Res 234 -- Similar to H J Res 227. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/11/59.
- H J Res 235 -- Similar to H J Res 227. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/11/59.
- H J Res 239 -- Amend Constitution of the U. S. re balancing the budget. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 2/12/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 240 -- Similar to H J Res 227. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/12/59.
- H Con Res 79 -- Express sense of Congress re program for paying national debt. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 80 -- Extend a welcome to the Inter-American Bar Association. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 82 -- Provide for creation of a Joint Committee on Consumer Interests. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/11/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 164 -- Re House Members of Joint Committee on Printing. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Agreed to.
- H Res 165 -- Re Committee on the disposition of executive papers. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Agreed to.
- H Res 166 -- Express sense of the House that Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare should study and investigate the Santa Cruz plan for rehabilitation of hospitalized mental patients. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Res 167 -- Change name of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to that of the Committee on International Affairs. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 168 -- Print as a House document the publication "Committee on Un-American Activities - What It Is - What It Does" and provide for the printing of additional copies. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/11/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 169 -- Print as a House document the publication "Patterns of Espionage" and provide for printing of additional copies. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/11/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 170 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1724, 85th Congress, 2d session. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/11/59 -- House Administration.

### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

#### HOUSE

- HR 4254 -- Amend sec. 203, Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 1949, to donate surplus property to tax supported public libraries. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 2/9/59 -- Government Operations.
- H J Res 238 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to provide a continuing policy and responsibility of Federal Government to promote reasonable stability of level of consumer prices. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/11/59 -- Government Operations.

### INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

#### HOUSE

- HR 4282 -- Supplement and modify act of May 24, 1828 (6 Stat. 383, Ch. CXII) re corporate powers of the Sisters of the Visitation of Georgetown in D. C. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/9/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4283 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, to provide that under certain conditions officers of the executive branch of the Federal Government appointed by the President be exempt from such act. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/9/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4285 -- Amend D. C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 2/9/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4286 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide for compulsory school attendance for taking of a school census in D. C. and for other purposes," approved February 4, 1925. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) (by request) -- 2/9/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4328 -- Amend provisions of the Canal Zone Code re handling of excess funds of Panama Canal Company. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 2/11/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 4386 -- Amend title 18, U. S. C., to make it unlawful to destroy, deface or remove certain boundary markers on Indian reservations, and to trespass on Indian reservations to hunt, fish, or trap. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4400 -- Provide for D. C. an appointed Governor and secretary, and an elected legislative assembly and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/11/59 -- District of Columbia.

## Bills - 4

- HR 4454 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, to eliminate requirement that certain D. C. corporations be managed by not more than 15 trustees. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/12/59 -- District of Columbia.

### JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

#### HOUSE

- HR 4343 -- Provide for a jury commission for each U. S. district court, regulate its compensation, prescribe its duties. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 4347 -- Amend sec. 4161, title 18, U. S. C., re computation of good time allowances for prisoners. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 4375 -- Appoint an additional district judge for the western district of Texas. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 4380 -- Amend P. L. 85-255, and further authorize settlement for inequitable losses in pay suffered by commissioned officers. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 4390 -- Provide relief of certain persons involved in negotiation of forged or fraudulent Government checks issued at Parks Air Force Base, Calif. MILLER, G. P. (D Calif.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 4404 -- Amend sec. 12, act of September 11, 1957. RODINO (D N. J.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.

### LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

#### SENATE

- S 1021 -- Amend act providing aid for States in wildlife restoration projects. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 1024 -- Investigate advisability of establishing as national monuments Nancy Hanks Memorial and Lincoln State Park in Spencer County, Ind. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 2/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 1026 -- Construct, rehabilitate, operate, and maintain the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas, La Feria division. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 2/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 1032 -- Amend act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to provide that lands conveyed for State park purposes shall not be subject to the 640-acre limitation. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 1040 -- Amend act of Aug. 21, 1935, to determine whether certain sites, buildings, or other objects, such as the historic State, War, Navy Building, the San Francisco Mint, and the Morristown National Historical Park, are of national historical significance in order to successfully save those sites, buildings, and objects which are of great national value. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/12/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S Con Res 10 -- Grant congressional recognition to National Railroad Museum at Green Bay, Wis. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/12/59 -- Rules.

#### HOUSE

- HR 4250 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in the U. S. through research and development by authorizing Secretary of Interior, acting through Bureau of Mines, to contract for coal research. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 2/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4255 -- Acquire certain land in Pulaski County, Mo., adjacent to Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 2/9/59 -- Armed Services.  
 HR 4269 -- Designate highway from Tampa, Fla., to Miami, Fla., part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/9/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4277 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works; establish Office of Water Pollution Control. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/9/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4279 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, rehabilitate, operate, and maintain the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas, La Feria division. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4288 -- Establish Indiana Dunes National Monument. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4289 -- Amend chap. 3, of title 19, U. S. C., to prohibit use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros on land belonging to U. S. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 4293 -- Facilitate application and operation of Fish and Wildlife Act, 1956. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/9/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.  
 HR 4307 -- Construct a hotel in Mount Rainier National Park, Wash. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4310 -- Construct harbor on Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/9/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4325 -- Provide that Administrator of General Services shall save historic buildings and works of art owned by the U. S. and shall restore such works of art which have deteriorated or become damaged; provide high standards of architectural design and decoration for Federal public buildings. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/11/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4329 -- Prohibit immediate demolition of certain dwellings being acquired in connection with the Chantilly Airport site, Virginia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 4330 -- Erect a Federal and post office building in Synder, Texas. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4331 -- Erect a Federal and post office building in Mineral Wells, Texas. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Public Works.

- HR 4332 -- Establish Fort Griffin National Monument. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4333 -- Erect a Federal and post office building in Dublin, Texas. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4355 -- Erect a Federal building in Ogden, Utah. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/11/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4356 -- Revise boundaries of Zion National Park in Utah. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4367 -- Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4391 -- Designate portion of U. S. Highway No. 7 between Norwalk, Conn., and Mass.-Conn. State line a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 2/11/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4392 -- Designate portion of Connecticut State Highway No. 8 between Stratford, Conn., and the Mass.-Conn. State line a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 2/11/59 -- Public Works.  
 HR 4395 -- Make evaluation of recreational benefits resulting from construction of any flood control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4402 -- Construct a salt-water research laboratory at Seattle, Wash. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4405 -- Conduct studies on the feasibility of developing water resources of Salt Fork of the Red River in Texas. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4408 -- Establish Ellis Island National Monument. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 4410 -- Similar to HR 3871. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59.  
 HR 4458 -- Similar to HR 4277. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 2/12/59.

### POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

#### HOUSE

- HR 4260 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to designate individuals to receive survivor annuities under such act. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/9/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 4263 -- Similar to HR 3920. FARBERSTEIN (D N. Y.) -- 2/9/59.  
 HR 4265 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to permit employees with at least 30 years of service to retire at 55 with full annuities. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 2/9/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 4271 -- Validate salary overpayments made to certain officers and employees incident to the salary adjustment provisions of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. HARDY (D Va.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 4294 -- Amend sec. 6, act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/9/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 4357 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide that compensation paid thereunder shall be based on wage rates currently in effect. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/11/59 -- Education and Labor.  
 HR 4359 -- Similar to HR 3920. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 2/11/59.  
 HR 4363 -- Provide equitable compensation for Saturday, Sunday, holiday, and overtime duty in Government service. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 4370 -- Permit absence from duty for a minimum period of 2 hours of certain Federal employees for the purpose of voting in person in certain elections. HEALEY (D N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 4393 -- Amend Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 to grant certain increases in compensation to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees, to bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 4397 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to permit employees to acquire an additional unit of insurance under such act by paying both employee's and Government's share of cost of premiums. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 4398 -- Govern salaries and personnel practices applicable to teachers, certain school officers, and other employees of the dependents' schools of the Department of Defense in overseas areas. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 4455 -- Re holidays occurring on Saturday. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/12/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 H J Res 236 -- Re disclosure by U. S. Civil Service Commission of names and addresses of certain parties retiring under Civil Service Retirement Act. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/11/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

### BUSINESS & COMMERCE

#### SENATE

- S 1003 -- Authorize Attorney General to compel production of documentary material required in civil investigations for enforcement of antitrust laws. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.



- S 1004 -- Amend Clayton Act to prohibit acquisition of assets of other banks by banks, banking associations, or trust companies when effect may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly. WILEY (R. Wis.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1005 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions. WILEY (R. Wis.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1022 -- Repeal obsolete provisions of law re mints and assay offices. ROBERTSON (D. Va.) (by request) -- 2/12/59 -- Banking and Currency.

## HOUSE

- HR 4245 -- Re taxation of life insurance companies income. MILLS (D. Ark.) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4246 -- Similar to HR 4245. REED (R. N. Y.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4256 -- Prevent manufacturers of motor vehicles from financing and insuring the sales of their products. CELLER (D. N. Y.) -- 2/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4264 -- Similar to HR 4172. FENTON (R. Pa.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4278 -- Similar to HR 4172. KILBURN (R. N. Y.) (by request) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4292 -- Repeal sec. 13a, Interstate Commerce Act. OSMERS (R. N. J.) -- 2/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4297 -- Amend sec. 3, act of Sept. 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 629). RIVERS (D. Alaska) -- 2/9/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4327 -- Extend provisions of title XII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re war risk insurance, for an additional 5 years, ending Sept. 7, 1965. BONNER (D. N. C.) -- 2/11/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 4337 -- Amend subsec. a, d, e, g, h, and k of sec. 50, Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 78). CELLER (D. N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4340 -- Amend sections 43 and 34 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., secs. 71 and 62) to simplify the filling of referee vacancies. CELLER (D. N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4341 -- Amend clause (1) of paragraph d of section 40 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 68d (1)) to provide for compulsory retirement of referees in bankruptcy. CELLER (D. N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4345 -- Repeal clause (9) of subdivision a of section 39 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 67a (9)), re the transmission of papers by referee to clerk of the court. CELLER (D. N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4346 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to limit use of false financial statements as a bar to discharge. CELLER (D. N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4350 -- Amend Clayton Act re unlawful restraints and monopolies by providing that violations of the Robinson-Patman Act shall constitute violations of the antitrust laws. CUNNINGHAM (R. Neb.) -- 2/11/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4352 -- Re advertising, sales promotion, and similar items in determining price and price readjustments for purposes of the Federal manufacturers' excise taxes. DERWINSKI (R. Ill.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4362 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act. FOGARTY (D. R. I.) -- 2/11/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4373 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in field of banking. KILBURN (R. N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4418 -- Similar to HR 4352. WESTLAND (R. Wash.) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4420 -- Provide for study and investigation of certain matters affecting American consumer to be conducted by Federal Trade Commission. ZABLOCKI (D. Wis.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4465 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time for making grants under provisions of such act. SHELLEY (D. Calif.) -- 2/12/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Con Res 81 -- Favor operation of very high frequency television booster or repeater stations under certain conditions. WHARTON (R. N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## TAXES &amp; TARIFFS

## SENATE

- S 1009 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to encourage establishment of voluntary retirement plans by individuals. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Morse (D. Ore.), Bible (D. Nev.), Randolph (D. W. Va.), Javits (R. N. Y.), Jackson (D. Wash.), Yarborough (D. Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Finance.
- S 1010 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to permit use of new methods and rates of depreciation for used property. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Smathers (D. Fla.), Morse (D. Ore.), Bible (D. Nev.), Javits (R. N. Y.), Jackson (D. Wash.), Yarborough (D. Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Finance.

- S 1011 -- Designate judicial precedents which shall be binding in the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Morse (D. Ore.), Bible (D. Nev.), Jackson (D. Wash.), Yarborough (D. Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Finance.
- S 1039 -- Amend sections 4081 and 4082 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include wholesale distributors within the definition of "producers" of gasoline. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.) -- 2/12/59 -- Finance.
- S 1039 -- Amend sections 4081 and 4082 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include wholesale distributors within the definition of "producers" of gasoline. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.) -- 2/12/59 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 4248 -- Prevent air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate. ASHLEY (D. Ohio) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4251 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to remove 4-year limitation on deduction of exploration expenditures. BAKER (R. Tenn.) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4257 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to permit railroad corporations to take full advantage of tax relief measures enacted or granted by States and their political subdivisions. CHURCH (R. Ill.) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4266 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide for scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions. FRAZIER (D. Tenn.) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4274 -- Similar to HR 3876. HERLONG (D. Fla.) -- 2/9/59.
- HR 4276 -- Re income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to Federal National Mortgage Association. IKARD (D. Texas) -- 2/9/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4349 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow a taxpayer with adjusted gross income of \$7,500 or less a deduction for the expenses of tuition and certain other fees and charges paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. CHAMBERLAIN (R. Mich.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4360 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which the additional exemption on account of age becomes allowable in the case of a taxpayer or spouse who is a woman. FINO (R. N. Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4372 -- Amend chap. I, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, re certain investments by dealers in real estate. IKARD (D. Texas) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4376 -- Similar to HR 4276. KILGORE (D. Texas) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4377 -- Similar to HR 3915. KING (D. Utah) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4384 -- Amend paragraph 1774 of the Tariff Act of 1930 re importation of certain articles for religious purposes. MACHROWICZ (D. Mich.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4385 -- Amend sec. 1371, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to permit stock of a small business corporation owned by a husband and wife to be treated as owned by a single shareholder. MAGNUSON (D. Wash.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4387 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal retailers excise tax on luggage, handbags, etc. MARTIN (R. Mass.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4388 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal retailers excise tax on jewelry and related items. MARTIN (R. Mass.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4389 -- Amend sec. 209, Highway Revenue Act, 1956, to provide that 100 per cent of excise tax on automobiles, trucks, buses, trailers, and parts and accessories shall be deposited in the highway trust fund. MICHEL (R. Ill.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4396 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954 to repeal tax presently imposed on transportation of persons. MORRISON (D. La.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4403 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide a deduction from gross income for reinvestment of capital in a trade or business. QUIE (R. Minn.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4406 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide further incentive for assistance to small business concerns by small business investment companies operating under Small Business Investment Act of 1958. ROOSEVELT (D. Calif.) -- 2/11/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4411 -- Similar to HR 4276. THORNBERRY (D. Texas) -- 2/11/59.
- HR 4459 -- Amend certain provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re corporate distributions and adjustments. MILLS (D. Ark.) -- 2/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4460 -- Rearrange and make technical revisions in subchapter K of chapter I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re partners and partnerships. MILLS (D. Ark.) -- 2/12/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4463 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment. RAY (R. N. Y.) -- 2/12/59 -- Ways and Means.





## Presidential Report

### PRESIDENT ASKS FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL BANK, MONETARY FUND

*President Eisenhower Feb. 12 sent the following message to Congress (see p. 322):*

#### TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945 Congress authorized the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

This act of leadership on the part of the Government of the United States made it possible to bring these two great international institutions into being and to launch a major effort among the nations of the free world designed to establish an effective and continuing system of international cooperation in the fields of monetary and exchange policy and economic development.

Since their foundation 12 years ago, the United States has given vigorous support to the bank and the fund. The two institutions have been outstandingly successful.

The bank has assisted on an increasing scale the economic growth of the less developed countries through well-conceived and intelligently executed development projects. The fund, through the provision of wise counsel and timely financial assistance to member countries faced with balance-of-payments difficulties, has successfully promoted the adoption of sound fiscal, monetary and foreign exchange policies in member countries.

The international standing achieved by the bank and fund is such that the international economic system of today cannot successfully function without them. They are indeed vital to the continued economic growth and cohesion of the entire free world.

The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, which is responsible for advising me with respect to United States relationships with the bank and fund, has now recommended that the resources of the bank and fund be increased.

I strongly concur in this recommendation. Accordingly, I ask that Congress, in accordance with the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, authorize the United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund to request and consent to an increase of 50 percent in the quota of the United States in the International Monetary Fund, and authorize the United States Governor of the International Bank to vote for an increase of 110 percent in the capital stock of the bank, and, subject to said increase becoming effective, subscribe on behalf of the United States to 31,750 additional shares of stock of the bank, amounting to a doubling of the United States subscription.

The recommended increase is necessary to enable the two institutions to continue to operate successfully over the years ahead. Our subscriptions are the only financial support we are required to give these institutions. Within the framework of their capital structure, they are self-supporting and do not require additional periodic contributions.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The International Monetary Fund has two primary tasks. It promotes international monetary cooperation and sound foreign exchange practices which are vital to the balanced growth of world trade and development. It also provides short-term financial assistance to member countries to help them stabilize their currencies, maintain or move toward convertibility, and overcome temporary balance of payments problems without resorting to restrictions or other practices which may be harmful to international cooperation. In its financial operations, the fund utilizes the gold and currencies which have been provided to it by the member countries on the basis of their quotas. These operations consist of advances or drawings repayable in not more than three to five years.

Since the beginning of its operations, the fund has made available about \$4.1 billion to 36 countries. Of this sum \$3.2 billion was actually drawn in cash; commitments of over \$800 million

under standby arrangements or lines of credit are still outstanding; and \$100 million in such credits were allowed to expire unused. Approximately two-thirds of the total was provided during the past two years, and the total amount of drawings and unused standby commitments outstanding on Dec. 31, 1958 was \$2.6 billion. On that date, the fund's holdings of gold and U.S. dollars available for new advances or commitments were \$1.4 billion, compared with \$3.5 billion at the end of 1956. In the light of past experience, this amount would not be adequate if calls on the fund comparable to those of recent years were made. The fund must maintain sufficient liquid resources to constitute a second line of reserves to which its members can turn with assurance at any time.

The proposed general increase of 50 percent in the resources of the fund, together with larger increases requested by a few countries, will meet this need. These increases will raise the resources of the fund by approximately \$5 billion, of which gold and dollars will amount to some \$2.3 billion. If these new resources are made available, the free world can have full confidence in the capacity of the fund to perform its tasks in the coming years.

Under the Articles of Agreement of the fund, when a quota is increased, the member must pay 25 percent of the increase in gold, and the balance in its currency. In our case, this means a payment of approximately \$344 million in gold and \$1,031 million in dollars. The latter will be held in non-interest bearing notes to be utilized only at such time as the fund may need cash to meet drawings by its members.

I should like to stress the cooperative nature of this proposed increase in fund resources. Three-fourths of the gold to be paid to the fund will come from other countries. Moreover, the additional holdings of other leading currencies will be increasingly useful to the fund, particularly in view of the recent extension of the convertibility of major European currencies. This increase in resources on a very broad base is assured by the provision that the increase will not become effective until members having 75 percent of present fund quotas have consented to quota increases.

#### INTERNATIONAL BANK

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has, in its 12 years of operations, made loans of over \$4 billion in 49 different countries and territories. The bank's reconstruction loans were made in 1947, and since then the bank has made loans of some \$3.6 billion for productive development projects. Loans by the bank are currently running at the rate of about \$700 million per year. Most of these loans have been made to the underdeveloped areas of the world. The bank's own financing and technical assistance activities have increased the pace of economic growth all over the free world. The bank has also been able to act as a conduit and stimulant to the flow of private capital into less developed areas.

Under the charter of the International Bank, only a small part of its authorized capital is available for lending, and the bank obtains its funds primarily through borrowings in the financial markets of the world. Most of its authorized capital is, in effect, a guarantee for these borrowings. The bank has raised the equivalent of more than \$2 billion through issuance of its bonds in several different currencies. Approximately \$1.8 billion of such bonds are currently outstanding. These bonds are recognized throughout the world as high quality securities. Both because of the member countries' guarantees and because of the outstanding character of its record, the bank has been able to borrow large sums of money at frequent intervals at rates of interest comparable to those on high-grade Government securities. This permits the bank to fix interest rates on its own loans that do not impose undue burdens on the borrowing countries.

At present, and in the foreseeable future, the ability of the bank to raise funds in the capital market of the United States will depend largely upon the guarantee inherent in this country's

subscription. Under the current rate of bank borrowing, the present amount of this guarantee will be exceeded in the next two years. If the bank is to continue to play its full part in raising productivity and living standards, additional capital far beyond the amount covered by the existing United States subscription will be needed.

The proposed increase of 110 percent in the total capital of the bank and of 100 percent in the United States subscription will permit the bank to meet its needs for borrowed funds for a substantial period of time. No part of the increase in our subscription would be required to be paid in except to meet defaults on the bank's obligations. There is no reason to believe that this contingent liability will become a real one.

As in the case of the fund, the proposed increase in the capital of the bank will not become effective until subscriptions have been received for approximately 75 percent of the existing capital. This will assure a wide participation by the member countries.

The Special Report of the National Advisory Council, which describes in detail the proposal to increase the resources of the bank and fund, is attached.

The entire free world needs sound currencies and orderly exchange systems to foster trade and economic growth and it needs

capital which will support rising living standards and accelerate the pace of economic development in all of the member countries. The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have achieved outstanding records as effective instruments toward these ends. For the well-being of the free world and in our own interest, it is essential that the proposed increases in the resources of these two institutions take place.

There is real urgency for prompt action. The United States has for many months been taking the lead in this important effort to equip the bank and fund to continue their work. The countries of the free world look to the United States, because of our economic strength, to set the pace by acting without delay to take up our subscription in the new stock of the bank and to pay our quota increase in the fund. I consider it to be most important for the United States Government to maintain the posture of leadership which it now occupies. To this end, I urge the Congress to enact the necessary legislation so that these increases may promptly be made effective, to ensure further progress toward realizing a better life for the peoples of the free world.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FEB. 18 PRESS CONFERENCE

*Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 18 press conference, the 51st of his second term, which was held eight days after his 50th (Weekly Report p. 283):*

THE PRESIDENT: Please sit down.

### MENDERES ESCAPE

I am quite sure I voice the sentiments of the United States in expressing satisfaction over the escape of Prime Minister Menderes from the terrible accident in the plane, and also expressing sympathy for the families of those who were lost.

### VISIT TO MEXICO

This afternoon I shall start on a short call to Mexico to meet President Lopez Mateos. There is no agenda for the meeting. It would be quite natural to expect that we would be talking about a number of things of common interest, but the basic purpose is to pay my respects to the President of a great neighboring republic.

You all know that I have tried to make a special effort to keep in touch with our Canadian and Mexican friends, and I expect to continue to do that. So the trip will be very short; and from what I hear about the climate of Acapulco, I am quite sure it will be pleasant, and it will certainly be interesting to meet him. I have no other announcements.

### DULLES' FUTURE

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, in recent days there have been at least two reports concerning Secretary Dulles; one, that he tried to resign and you refused to consider it, and then there have been other published reports, apparently emanating from Capitol Hill, that you have been sounding out certain Republicans on what you might do in event that it became necessary to select a successor to Mr. Dulles. Now, in the light, against the background of these two reports, I wonder if you could discuss with us, first, the Secretary's condition and how you view his future.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I want to start off with a little reminiscing. I once told General Marshall that there was a certain corps commander in the United States that I wanted to get over into Europe right away; I needed him and the Corps needed such a man with such qualifications. And I got a telegram saying, well, sure, he is a very fine man, but he is so crippled out in Walter Reed that the doctors won't assure you that he can move around. And I said, "You send the man and I will send him to battle in a litter, because he can do better that way than most people I know."

Now, I feel this way about Secretary Dulles. The doctors have assured me there is nothing in his disease that is going to touch his heart and his head, and that is what we want.

I am constitutionally responsible for conducting the foreign affairs of the United States, and the man who has been my closest associate, certainly my principal assistant, and on whom all the responsibility for details has been resting, my closest friend and

confidante in this whole business, is Secretary Dulles; and I know of no man in my knowledge in the world that has equaled his wisdom and his knowledge in this whole complicated business. Therefore, as long as Secretary Dulles believes that he is in shape to carry on, he is exactly the person I want.

There is, so far as his offer to resign, I must tell you this is no new thing. His dedication and his selflessness is so great that from the very first day he came into this office, he has constantly said, "If ever, Mr. President, I have been -- become for you either a political or a national liability, remember, you have my resignation, always to be accepted at your pleasure."

Well, now, of course, this has been his attitude. There has never been a specific statement ever that he wants to resign, because to be saying that would mean that he was ready to lay down his duties and responsibilities that he believes to be so important. And so, I just say to you again, as long as he is ready to carry on, he is the man I want.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: And I have not discussed with anyone the possibility of his successor.

### GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, the people who are concerned about freedom of information say that your Administration has a bad record for bottling up information which they say the public is entitled to have. They would like to see you take the lead in correcting this situation.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, everybody seems to have ideas of many things, in particular, when they have no responsibility. A President has a very large organization to run. He has given his -- and I have given my beliefs about the need for keeping certain information confidential until it can be published, and as quickly as it can be published, in conformity with the security or other interests of the United States, then it should be given promptly because only with that kind of information can a public make up its mind as to what its own government should be.

Now, as an example of the kind of information not as security but which cannot be given out as quickly as it reaches the Government is this: Take all of the reports on crops. If you constantly -- if you publish this in advance or let it leak to get it before it could be evaluated and brought together, you could make it possible for a good many speculators to take advantage of this kind of thing. So there is certain information that having nothing to do with the security, military security, of the United States, that cannot be promiscuously turned out, but it is given out as quickly as this is consistent with the best interests of the United States.

Now, on the part of security, there the people that are dealing with -- the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- dealing with the problem; the State Department, the National Security Council, the Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, those are the people who have to

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determine whether or not the item is really important from the security, and certainly we are not going to try to damage the security of the United States.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

### D.C. HOME RULE

Q. GARNETT D. HORNER, Washington Star: Sir, there were introduced in the House yesterday 14 identical bills calling for a territorial form of home rule for the District of Columbia. There is also pending a proposal for a constitutional amendment to give the citizens of the District the right to vote for President and Vice President. Could you express your opinions on both of those measures, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Horner, from the first day I was in this office, I have supported the Home Rule. Now, each year there seems to be some little change in detail, some new idea is brought up. This year I have put in a bill that would make the District really on a territorial basis and, you know, with an appointed governor and secretary, with a delegate in the Congress, and so on. But I have not supported or have not suggested a constitutional amendment at this moment. That it may come to that, I don't say my mind is closed to it; I just say I haven't done that.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

### LIMITING TROOPS IN EUROPE

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, on the substance of the problem facing Secretary Dulles and the West, in general, could you tell us whether you think the political and military changes in recent years affecting Europe are such that it might now be possible for the West to consider as part of the German reunification scheme some idea of thinning out our troops or troops on both sides, or of limiting weapons in Central Europe?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Roberts, I am not going here to start talking about the details of the possibilities that may come out of negotiations. The West has shown time and again its readiness to negotiate on the whole problem of Germany and the region, anything reasonable in which both sides can have confidence. We don't want, and we realize it would be self-defeating, to build up anything that the Soviets could legitimately consider a menace on their border, and we don't want to do that.

We want to do something that is decent; but to say now that one of the things that we want to throw in the pot is thinning out of troops, and so on, there are a thousand factors, one of which -- each of which affects the others; the morale of the West, what their readiness is, what they believe about us, what our troops mean to them, even more than their actual strength.

I think that the best we can say is this: Here we search for a just peace. That just peace is not going to come about until two sides can find some reasonable basis where there can be -- these specific problems can be solved, and until that comes about, I think we have to do the best we can, stay strong, but always holding out a hand ready to be grasped if it will be grasped in good faith. But I can't, I can't possibly at this moment, take the kind of detail of which you are speaking, and talk about it because you are doing it out of context, and you couldn't do that one really, without a long paper in front of you.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

### FORCE AT BERLIN

Q. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, New York Times: Mr. President, may I ask a two-part question, sir? Is there an allied agreement to use force, if necessary, to defend our rights in Berlin? And, two, if there is the risk of force, would you go to Congress for specific authority to act, as you did in the case of Formosa and the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, again, Mr. Lawrence, you ask questions on matters that each one of which has to be studied in its context; in other words, the situation at the time. We have not said we are using force. We are saying we do not abandon our responsibilities. We will continue to carry them out, and it will be the other -- the side of the responsibility -- the other side, if there is going to be any force. They have to use that to block our carrying out our responsibilities.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

### REDS IN IRAQ

Q. PETER J. KUMPA, Baltimore Sun: Sir, in recent weeks we have heard reports that the Communists are gaining power in the government of Brigadier Kassem in Iraq. I wonder if you could give us your evaluation of the situation, and tell us whether you are worried about it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't say I am worried about it. I don't like the word. Certainly I am concerned about it. And, frankly, the reports are not so clear, and the conclusions that we can reach are not so clean-cut that I could give you a yes or no answer to your question.

I would merely say this: Here is one of those places where we hope that the forces within the country that want to live independently and in some measure of freedom will triumph over those where they want to have a dictatorial type of government or Communist type, and by that I mean Communist; and certainly that is the kind of development we want to see come about.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: Right back there.

### MEN IN GOVERNMENT

Q. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek: Sir, I would like to ask you two related questions. There have been reports recently that Secretary McElroy would like to leave the Cabinet this year; secondly there have been a lot of reports that you have difficulty getting and keeping people in Government jobs now that you are barred by the Constitution from running again, in the last two years of your Administration. Could you comment on both of those reports?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will comment on them, yes. First of all, Mr. McElroy did, when he accepted the job here, indicate there might be certain factors that might not allow him to go to the end of his term. But I know this: He is dedicated to his job, and he has not brought up to me at this moment any expression of intention to quit at a particular time.

Now, next, about getting good men for this Government: I really believe it is a wrong premise that someone is starting, for this reason: I had a harder time when people thought they might be committed for six years of service than when they were for two. (Laughter).

And I remember this: I believe the average person that takes a position in Government has a feeling that because of others' good opinion or under persuasion the feeling that if he can do something for this country through a governmental job, that is a distinction that he rather likes; it is the kind of distinction that he can carry with him through his life, and maybe his children will think of it and, therefore, the very fact that he does not have to look forward to eight years of this kind of... (Laughter)

...sometimes of tough work is a factor on the other side.

Now there may be someone who is very politically motivated, who says, "Well, if I am going to have a job like that, I want to be assured, I want to have it for a longer time." I think that is the minority, and it is not really the kind of person you are looking for. So I would say the good man that believes, you can persuade him that he has got something to deliver here, some service that he can give us, all of us, well, I don't think that he hesitates because of the fact that he may not have a longer job.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

### KHRUSHCHEV AND BERLIN

Q. DAVID P. SENTNER, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. Khrushchev said in Moscow yesterday that if we tried to shoot our way into West Berlin after Russia turns over the occupied area to East Germany, it would mean the beginning of war. Mr. Khrushchev is also reported to have said that the recommendations of Senator Mansfield are more reasonable, apparently referring especially to the Senator's suggestion for direct negotiations between East Germany and West Germany. Would you care to comment on both of those statements?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't read this speech except in a most abbreviated sort. I would say this: He must be talking about shooting to stop us from doing our duty. After all, that is what is going to happen if it happens.

We are not saying that we are going to shoot our way into Berlin. We say we are just going to go and continue carrying out



our responsibilities to those people and the ones that we agreed to undertake way back in 1945. So that if we are stopped it will be somebody else using force.

Now, with respect to his comments on Senator Mansfield's speech, I wouldn't want to say anything at the moment.

(There was a chorus of "Vr. President.")

#### BALANCED BUDGET

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Mr. President, among the Lincoln Day speeches last week was one by a Republican Senator who said we should not make a fetish out of balancing the budget. There are certain things that he named -- the reversal of the economy, or increased military threat -- that could make deficit spending more important than a balanced budget. Would you say that conditions could change this year to make you change your mind on a balanced budget?

THE PRESIDENT: Well I will say this: Very manifestly, last year we didn't have a balanced budget, and we could foresee that it wasn't, and we didn't make any fetish about it. I don't know why suddenly a balanced budget is getting to be a bad word. I think it is rather a good thing to be a bit frugal and say that we can live within our income.

Now, I do not know what is the future, and I can't even see beyond the next day; I am not a seventh son of a seventh son.

I say this: When the conditions allow it, and with the conditions of rising prosperity, with our -- remember, personal income in the month of January is the highest it has ever been in this country.

Now, this kind of thing opens up this great question: If we cannot live within our means as prosperity is growing and developing, when are we going to do it? And if we are going to always live under deficit spending, what is going to happen to our currency? Now, this question doesn't seem to me to demand any detailed answer. It is clear. Now, on the other hand, it has sometimes seemed a little bit odd that we have to make our whole economic, in some strange way, economic cycle coincide with the time it takes the earth to get around the sun.

I sometimes wonder whether we shouldn't think of our budget balancing in terms of five-year terms, or at least to include the length of time that we find the ordinary business cycle. Then you could have maybe a discussion on the balancing of the budget and living within your income on a little bit better basis. But simply to say that one year's budget is not the whole answer, and we didn't ask for it last year. I am asking for it this year because I think it is good for the country and I think we can do it in this kind of a period. I think we must do it.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### ECONOMIC POLICY

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, ABC: Mr. President, sir, in a statement preliminary to an inquiry on inflation, the Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, Senator Douglas, says that we are in general agreement as to the desirability of three objectives of economic policy: Substantially full employment, an adequate rate of economic growth, and substantial stability of the price level. How do those objectives strike you, sir, and could you tell us what Mr. Nixon's impending committee will do that this committee itself may not do?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, now, you are talking as the committee's objectives? Is that what you are talking about, or as the United States' objectives?

Q. I am reading from the New York Times, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: I know it, but --

Q. It is indicated --

THE PRESIDENT -- but whose objectives are these?

Q. It is indicated that the Senator is speaking in terms of the country at large, implying that the committee's...

THE PRESIDENT: I think you will find exactly those things in the Economic Report. As a matter of fact, we even ask -- I forget whether it was the Economic Report or the Budget or my own speech -- that the amended -- that the Act be amended to make as one of our specific objectives keeping a stable dollar, and, of course, we want some substantial full employment, and we want an expanding economy, a healthy economy, and that means to us, means to anyone, I think, who studies this thing, a sound dollar. So those objectives are perfectly fine. I have no quarrel with them whatsoever. Now, what was the other, the second part?

Q. The heart of my question, sir, was whether there was any confusion or duplication between the Joint Committee's...

THE PRESIDENT: Oh.

Q. ...inquiry and Mr. Nixon's impending inquiry.

THE PRESIDENT: None at all. As a matter of fact, what he is doing is to find out what Government can be -- can do, what it can plan now and what it should be doing to promote these objectives; that is all.

#### SEAWAY CEREMONY

Q. ALAN S. EMORY, Watertown Times: Mr. President, there has been some disappointment in New York State, sir, that while you are going to Canada for the St. Lawrence Seaway opening ceremony, the inference in the White House statement was that you might not be able to make the United States ceremony the following day. Is there any chance that you will be able to, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have been to Massena, and certainly I have been to New York State, and I have never been to Montreal, and this is a joint ceremony. As it turned out, the days they fixed up, I thought I should take only a day, and it will probably be pretty bad, but I wouldn't see where there would be any hurt feelings because, I understand, that the Queen and the Prince are going on all the way to Detroit --

MR. HAGERTY: Chicago.

THE PRESIDENT: Chicago -- in their yacht to pay a visit to our Midwest through this channel, so I'd think there can be no hurt feelings anywhere really.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### NATIONAL GOALS COMMITTEE

Q. ROBERT C. YOUNG, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, you had breakfast this morning with Lawrence Kimpton, the Chancellor of the University of Chicago in, I understand, connection with your National Goals Committee. Could you tell us if you intend to appoint Mr. Kimpton chairman of that committee?

THE PRESIDENT: We didn't discuss appointments. We discussed the ideas and found a great deal of common ground in which we were interested. I must say that it was, more than anything else, it was an opportunity to get to meet this man of whom I had heard so much, and I must say that my -- what I had been told in the past was no better than my impression now; I think he is a very fine man.

#### INTEREST ON BONDS

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, the Treasury is paying very high rates on the short-term securities, and apparently finding very great difficulty in selling bonds. Does the Administration have any plans to ask Congress to increase the 4-1/4 percent ceiling on bonds?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, I think this: I think bonds should be marketed according to the demand, and I think if they are not, in the long run we run into difficulties, and this applies to the bonds or to the mortgages on housing, on Federal bonds, and everything else.

I think that if we are going to be a free enterprise country, we ought to take all of our debentures and our indebtedness and say, "All right, this money is going to earn this kind of return in this particular kind of an economy," whether it is on an upper leg or a lower leg, and I think if we don't try to do that, it would be bad.

Now, within the four and a quarter we have always been able to do that. The reason your question is now pertinent is because the rate is getting close enough to make it look that you would have to sell bonds at a discount.

Now, the funny thing, they tell me under the law that you could offer a four and a quarter bond and sell it at 95.

But it is clear in my -- as I understand the spirit of that law, that that would not be violated, and I think we would have to go back to Congress if this situation, which I hope will not arise, really eventuates.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

#### MACMILLAN IN MOSCOW

Q. ROD MACLEISH, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Sir, can you give us your thoughts on Prime Minister Macmillan's proposed trip to Moscow?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there is nothing to say, particularly. He goes, of course, on the basis that he is returning a call that Bulganin and Khrushchev made to London some -- a year ago or more, and he does want to present to Mr. Khrushchev, of course,

the views of his government, the problems that beset all Europe, and really indeed, all the world, and those have been, I would say, fairly concerted as to the basis, and have been explained. As a matter of fact, the last statement that Mr. Dulles, public statement that he made, I think, brought that point out.

Q. Just one more aspect of that sir. Have you discussed common objectives with Mr. Macmillan for this visit?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, not this particular visit, now. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

#### CONFERENCE IN U.S.

Q. RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, in view of the circumstances, would you think it would be desirable to hold a Foreign Ministers Conference on Berlin in Washington or New York or some other place in the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think, Mr. Wilson, it is one of those questions that when the thing comes up, has to be determined then. I suppose you are -- the circumstances of which you speak are Mr. Dulles' illness?

Q. Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: I would think that would have very little to do about it; and I would, frankly -- in talking to Mr. Dulles yesterday afternoon, why, we just decided that we were going right ahead because, after all, we have had here a man for six years with us, presenting his views constantly to the National Security Council; he is backed up by able men of his own choosing in his own department; and we want his brain and his heart, as I say, as long as we can have it, and I don't think we are going to -- just to make details of operations, suggest that they revolve around the circumstance of his disability at the moment.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Q. J.F. TER HORST, Detroit News: Mr. President, despite the upswing in the economy, sir, heavy unemployment continues in places like Detroit and Pittsburgh...

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. ...and so on, as you well know. A week ago Walter Reuther suggested that it might -- to his own UAW -- he suggested that it might be a good idea for a march of the unemployed on Washington to dramatize their plight. I have two questions, sir: What would you think of such a march, and second part, would you favor a move now in Congress to extend the 13-week unemployment compensation that was passed last year at your request?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the first one, I believe that news item came out of Puerto Rico. There people must be on the sunny beaches; I don't know whether they are going to march from there over to this foggy Washington or not. (Laughter)

Secondly, I don't see any good to be done, to come out of any such demonstration; and, thirdly, I don't think this is the time to put the Federal Government back into a thing of this kind, this kind of a function when we are on a curve of rising prosperity. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### RELATIONS WITH PHILIPPINES

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Would you give your estimate, sir, of relations between the United States and the Philippines? There have been indications in the past of some hurt feelings out there that we have taken their friendship for granted. Would you reply to that?

THE PRESIDENT: You have asked a question that would -- could set me off on a very long dissertation. I started working with the Philippines very intimately in 1935, and for some good bit over four years I was really employed or was one of the officers that was working under that government, that provisional government then under President Quezon. So I have lived with these problems of bases and jurisdiction and all the rest of it.

And it is possible that sensitive peoples can decide that we are taking them for granted, too much for granted. But I would point out what the United States has tried to do. I think the record is very good, and I think that as long as people of good will get together and talk about this, there is really no difficulty. The questions that really come in are psychological and a matter of pride rather than of great moment otherwise.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### CONFERENCE NEGOTIATOR

Q. PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, have you given any thought to the appointment of a chief negotiator for these upcoming conferences in the event that Mr. Dulles physically could not negotiate them himself?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

#### LABOR BILL

Q. LLOYD M. SCHWARTZ, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, there seems to be considerable hostility in Congress to your proposed curbs on secondary boycotts and some types of picketing, and the tendency to separate that from the labor reform bill. I wonder how you feel about that and what sort of priority you give to that type of thing.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, these are the two major differences between other bills put in and mine. I personally believe that they are just a feature of decency and justice to the public and to the worker.

I think the blackmail picketing is unjustified, and I don't think that secondary boycotts should be tolerated. Now, I have nothing whatsoever to say about Congress' opinion about this. I am giving my own. I think those two features should be right squarely in the bills.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### 'BACK-DOOR' PAYMENTS

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Portland Press Herald: Mr. President, there are economy-minded members of both parties at the Capitol who think you can save money if every expenditure had to go through the Appropriations Committee rather than the back-door payments direct from the Treasury to some agencies. Mr. Rayburn is for continuing the back-door method. My question is this: Since you have refused to spend money actually appropriated when you didn't think it wise, could you also refuse the back-door Treasury payments direct? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: To go to the first question, of the comment, I think that I should not comment on Congressional methods for making money available. They have the power of the purse and they exercise it as they choose.

Now, when we get into this method or this method of stopping some expenditures because they are deemed unwise, normally, or so far as I remember, I have done that only until I could go back to Congress and try to convince themselves -- convince them that they have been mistaken, that this kind of floor under expenditures and strengths, for example, are not justified. If they are persistent, if they stick to this thing, I have no recourse except to execute the laws. And I would say, with these other authorizations, if I did not follow the letter of the law instantly, I should certainly take it back to them, because I have no desire to be a dictator, and even though I sometimes think I know much better than some of these laws would seem to indicate. Nevertheless when you come down to it, just like in any decision of the courts or anything else, I have to execute them. But I do have my right, I think, to go and put in a reclama for a while and say I think they are not quite right.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

#### DULLES ILLNESS

*President Eisenhower Feb. 14 made the following statement after learning that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was ill with cancer (see p. 322):*

I have just visited Secretary Dulles. We had a good talk and he is resting well. His immediate response to the hernia operation, as the doctors indicated to me, has been very satisfactory. While I was with him, his doctors discussed with us their finding of the existence of malignancy not fully determined at this time as to extent but certain to require further treatment.

I express the thoughts and prayers of all of us that the results of his operation and the further course of treatment will be successful. In order to allow time for this purpose, the Secretary continues on leave of absence. I will, of course, be in close touch with him constantly.



## ESPIONAGE, SUBVERSION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- Feb. 17 ordered reported two bills (HR 1992, 2369) dealing with Federal prosecution for espionage and subversive activities. No vote was announced. Both bills were introduced by Rep. Francis Walter (D Pa.).

HR 1992 would repeal a provision (18 USC 791) of the Federal espionage laws that restricts prosecution for espionage to acts committed in the U.S., on the high seas or within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the U.S. Under HR 1992, the Government could prosecute for espionage against the U.S. committed anywhere in the world. A similar bill (HR 13676) was passed by the House Aug. 18, 1958, during the 85th Congress, but died in the Senate.

HR 2369 would, in effect, overturn part of the Supreme Court's June 17, 1957 decision in the Yates case. The case involved a provision of the Smith Act of 1940 (18 USC 2385) making it a crime to organize any group that advocates overthrow of the Government by force and violence. The Court ruled, in part, that the term "organize" as used in the Smith Act applied only to the initial act of creating such a group and not to continued organizational activity like recruiting new members, regrouping existing units or conducting classes. HR 2369 would make such continuing activities a crime even if they took place long after the organization was initially created.

A similar bill (HR 13272) was passed Aug. 12, 1958 by the House but died in the Senate. (1958 Almanac p. 288)

HR 2369 was reported (H Rept 39) Feb. 18.

## LATIN AMERICA STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, American Republics Affairs Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 16 approved 10 topics for study as part of its long-range examination of U.S. relations with Latin American countries. The studies were to be made by private research firms and universities under contracts with the Foreign Relations Committee. The 10 subjects chosen: (1) Post World War II Political Developments; (2) Economic Development Problems; (3) Commodity Problems; (4) U.S. Business in Latin America; (5) U.S.-Latin American Economic Relations; (6) The International Communist Movement and U.S.-Latin American Relations; (7) Public Attitudes Affecting U.S.-Latin American Relations; (8) Defense Problems; (9) The Organization of American States; (10) Organization of the U.S. Government for Dealing with Latin American Affairs.

The Latin American study was authorized by the Senate Feb. 2 by voice-vote adoption of S Res 31, providing \$500,000 through Jan. 31, 1960 for three Foreign Relations Committee studies: on Latin America, on U.S. foreign policy in general and on U.S.-Canadian relations. About \$150,000 of the \$500,000 total was slated for the American Republics Affairs Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.). S Res 31 in effect reappropriated funds authorized but not used for similar studies in 1958.

## FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the Administration's farm program. (Weekly Report p. 266)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16-17 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson testified in support of the President's recommendations, made Jan. 29 in the farm message, for lower and more flexible price supports. Along with lower support levels, he said, Congress should consider either gradually eliminating acreage and marketing controls in order bring about a more free market, or tightening such controls to reduce production. Benson said the Administration favored the first alternative.

Benson said the "unrealistic levels" at which the Government was required to support a few crops were "pricing us out of the world market and may be doing irreparable harm to vital exports." He cited cotton and tobacco as crops losing markets at home and abroad. He said 85 percent of price-supported commodities being held by the Government consisted of wheat, corn and cotton. Yet these three crops, he added, "produce only 20 percent of the total cash farm income."

Benson said "most of the costs under the wheat program result from the production of a comparatively few large growers" -- less than 10 percent.

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) member of the Committee, told the Secretary that applying the Administration's approach to wheat would "break every wheat farmer in the United States with the exception of the big ones." The Administration program, Young said, would reduce the wheat support price in his state to \$1.30 a bushel. (Wheat is currently supported at \$1.81) Benson later said that if wheat were supported at \$1.40 or \$1.50 a bushel, it could be fed to livestock in western feed-deficit areas and would discourage wheat production in areas outside the traditional Great Plains wheat belt. Benson said the wheat surplus was expected to reach 1.5 billion bushels by July 1, 1960, with a Federal investment of \$3.5 billion.

Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) told the Secretary that since the "complainants" were the President and the Secretary, "give us the legislation you think will do the job." Benson said he would.

Ellender later told Congressional Quarterly he "doubts" whether the current session of Congress would enact "any effective legislation for wheat."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 18 -- Benson set a minimum price support of \$1.12 a bushel for the 1959 corn crop. Under the new program approved by corn growers at a referendum Nov. 25, 1958, the support rate was to be set at 90 percent of the preceding three years' average price or at 65 percent of parity, whichever was higher. Benson said the \$1.12 was 90 percent of the three-year average. The new program also eliminated corn acreage controls. In 1958 there was a dual support of \$1.36 for corn grown in compliance with acreage controls and \$1.06 for corn grown out of compliance.

The 1959 support price would probably bring 6 cents a bushel more for most corn growers, since in 1958, over 80 percent of the affected corn farmers overplanted their allotments and were eligible only for the \$1.06 support price.

## REP. REED DIES

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), 83, Feb. 19 died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, of a heart attack. He had received treatment for an infected foot during the preceding 14 weeks. Reed was ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee and in the 83rd Congress (1953-55) served as that Committee's chairman. Rep. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) is in line to succeed to the ranking Republican post on the Committee.

Reed, elected to Congress from New York's 43rd District in 1918, had served in the House continuously since that time. In New York state, the Governor is responsible for setting a date for a special election to fill a House vacancy. Reed's death left the House political lineup at 282 Democrats, 152 Republicans and two vacancies. Rep. George H. Christopher (D Mo.) died Jan. 23. (Weekly Report p. 144)

## LABOR UNION REFORMS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 18 approved and sent to the full Committee the labor reform bill (S 505) sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.). (Weekly Report p. 257, 266)

Before approving S 505, the Subcommittee rejected a proposal by Republican members to substitute for S 505 the text of the Administration labor reform bill (S 748), which contained major Taft-Hartley Act amendments dealing with the "no man's land" gap, secondary boycotts and organizational picketing. Also rejected was a Republican motion to strip from the Kennedy-Ervin bill three Taft-Hartley amendment provisions, favored by labor, dealing with striker voting in representation elections, building industry contracts and the Taft-Hartley Act definition of "supervisor." All Subcommittee action was by voice vote. (For provisions of S 505 and S 748 as introduced, Weekly Report p. 257)

(In Puerto Rico Feb. 17, AFL-CIO President George Meany said the AFL-CIO would revoke its endorsement of S 505 if the three Taft-Hartley amendments it favored were deleted.)

The vote to move the bill to the full Committee was unanimous. However, ranking Republican Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), sponsor of the Administration bill, said the unanimous vote should not be construed as endorsement of the Kennedy bill by Republican members of the Subcommittee, but rather as their agreement to the procedural move of bringing S 505 before the full Committee. Present at the Subcommittee meeting were Democrats Kennedy and Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Republicans Goldwater, Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Winston L. Prouty (Vt.). Kennedy held the proxies of the other two Subcommittee members, Democrats Pat McNamara (Mich.) and Jennings Randolph (W.Va.).

S 505 was approved without substantial amendment. The Subcommittee, however, made these changes: (1) Deleted a provision permitting the Secretary of Labor to exempt from filing annual reports required by S 505 any union with fewer than 200 members and less than \$20,000 gross annual receipts; (2) Required international unions and local unions to hold elections for officers every five years and four years, respectively, instead of four years and three years, as in the original bill; (3) Permitted

railway unions to use mail ballots in elections; (4) Made clear that no provision of the bill dealing with union election procedures should be construed as depriving union members of any existing rights to sue in state courts on matters involving union elections; (5) Eliminated language that might require international unions, in filing annual reports with the Secretary, to duplicate information on dues and initiation fees already required of local unions.

Before taking final action the Subcommittee, which finished its regular hearings on S 505 Feb. 6, heard special testimony Feb. 16 on the "no man's land" problem from Boyd Leedom, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. Leedom declined to endorse either the Administration approach (permitting the states broad jurisdiction over labor disputes currently reserved exclusively for the NLRB) or the Kennedy approach (requiring the NLRB to handle all cases within its jurisdiction). He said, however, that the NLRB as now set up would not be able to handle all cases in its jurisdiction even if its appropriation were raised.

## OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Subcommittee action on S 505 came amid growing indications that Senate Republicans were prepared for a major floor fight to attempt to write secondary boycott and picketing provisions favored by President Eisenhower into the Kennedy bill. Kennedy has suggested that these provisions be considered separately, after his bill was passed.

Republican Floor Leader Dirksen, after a conference with the President Feb. 17, said the President and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell would insist on attaching the Administration's Taft-Hartley Act amendments to any reform bill that reached the Senate floor and were opposed to the "two-stage" plan favored by Kennedy and many other Democrats. "If the Labor (and Public Welfare) Committee doesn't report out a bill including all of the President's proposals," Dirksen said, "we will offer them as amendments when the Senate takes up the measure." The President Feb. 18, in his press conference, said his secondary boycott and picketing proposals should be "right squarely in the bill." (See p. 318)

Dirksen's statement appeared to imply either Administration repudiation of a position on the two-stage plan taken by Mitchell Feb. 7 and amplified in a press release Feb. 13, or a change of heart by Mitchell. Mitchell Feb. 13 said he wanted the President's entire labor program passed but did not care in what order and by what procedure it was done. The statement was widely interpreted as meaning Mitchell would not object to a two-stage plan. Mitchell's office made no comment on Dirksen's Feb. 17 remarks.

In the House meanwhile, Education and Labor Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) Feb. 16 introduced two labor bills, one dealing mainly with reform of union corruption (HR 4473), the other with secondary boycotts and organizational picketing (HR 4474). Barden said hearings on his bills, which were drafted with the aid of Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, would begin shortly. Both Barden bills contained provisions stronger than corresponding sections either of the Administration or Kennedy bills. McClellan's own bill (S 1137), which differed from Barden's, was introduced Feb. 19.

## KENNEDY'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the most-discussed Roman Catholic possibility for the Presidential nomination, Feb. 16 gave his views on church-state relations in an interview with *Look* magazine.

He said: "Whatever one's religion in his private life, for the officeholder nothing takes precedence over his oath to uphold the Constitution and all its parts -- including the First Amendment and the strict separation of church and state. Without reference to the Presidency, I believe as a Senator that the separation of church and state is fundamental to our American concept and heritage and should remain so.

"I am flatly opposed to appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican. Whatever advantages it might have in Rome -- and I'm not convinced of these -- they would be more than offset by the divisive effect at home.

"The First Amendment to the Constitution is an infinitely wise one. There can be no question of Federal funds being used for support of parochial or private schools. It's unconstitutional under the First Amendment as interpreted by the Supreme Court. I'm opposed to the Federal Government's extending support to sustain any church or its schools. As for such fringe matters as buses, lunches and other services, the issue is primarily social and economic and not religious. Each case must be judged on its merits within the law as interpreted by the courts."

## BROWN CANDIDACY

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Feb. 7 said it was "entirely probable" he would be a favorite son candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960. Brown told a press conference his role at the head of the California delegation did not mean he would be a serious contender. Observers saw the Brown announcement as a means of foreclosing the California Presidential primary to other contenders.

## ARIZONA ELECTION

A Federal grand jury in Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 15 indicted two men on charges of publishing and distributing an anonymous election poster that linked Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) with Joseph Stalin.

Charged with violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act ban on anonymous campaign material were Frank N. Goldberg and Earl N. Anderson. Anderson is an international representative of the International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO) and Goldberg is a former officer of the local union.

The two men allegedly admitted responsibility for the poster, which showed a smiling Stalin asking, "Why not vote for Goldwater?"

Copies of the poster were distributed just before last November's election, in which Goldwater won reelection over Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D).

Authorship of the anonymous poster had been a mystery until the grand jury returned its indictment. (Weekly Report p. 75)

## NIXON ACTIVITIES

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Feb. 16-17 conferred with California Republican leaders in an effort to revive the battered state party organization.

In a Los Angeles pep talk Feb. 16, Nixon appeared to take a swing at Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn's recent proposals for an overhaul of GOP public relations. (Weekly Report p. 137)

"You hear a lot these days about how we should change our image," he said. "Well, I think we've heard too much such talk and not enough about our principles.

"I don't think we could make a greater mistake than to say that because some people don't like being called conservative, the Republican party should stop being conservative. We should be proud of what we believe."

Nixon also said, "We should point out that the Republican party believes in progress. The minute you equate conservatism with standpatism, you're dead."

## NEUBERGER PLANS

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), apparently recovering from cancer, Feb. 12 returned to the Senate. Neuberger said, "My health permitting, I probably will run" for reelection to the Senate in 1960.

Neuberger said he had planned to resume his writing career at the end of his first term, "but I owe so much now to medical research that if as a Senator I can press this cause, I feel I have a duty to go on."

Neuberger and Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) marked his return to the Senate with expressions of esteem for each other, marking an end or at least an abatement of their public feud. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1478)

## ARKANSAS ELECTION

Rep. Dale Alford (D Ark.) Feb. 11 said "the FBI has no place" conducting "a politically inspired investigation" of his November election victory over ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D) in Arkansas' Fifth District.

The Justice Department Feb. 2 announced such an investigation was under way. (Weekly Report p. 224)

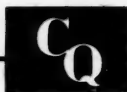
## KIRWAN REELECTED

Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) Feb. 17 was reelected to his eighth term as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, the group that coordinates efforts to elect Democrats to the House.

## Penny Ante

Several Members of Congress last week sent freshly minted Lincoln pennies to constituents to mark Lincoln's Birthday. Rep. H. Allen Smith (R Calif.) got 14,000 of them from the Treasury and attached them to his newsletters.





## Around The Capitol

### DULLES ILLNESS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Feb. 14 was informed by his doctors that he was suffering from a recurrence of the cancer for which he was operated on in 1956. Dulles had entered Walter Reed Hospital for a hernia operation. The cancer cells were discovered as a result of tests made during the Feb. 13 operation. (Weekly Report p. 280)

The Feb. 14 medical bulletin issued by Dulles' doctors announcing the cancer recurrence said no further surgery was contemplated and that "in the immediate future radiation therapy will be used." The doctors Feb. 18 announced they had agreed unanimously on a plan of treatment of Dulles' cancer. It was scheduled to begin Feb. 20 with radiation treatment. Several consulting physicians had been called to confer with Dulles' surgeon, Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, and other Walter Reed physicians.

Private physicians Feb. 14 interpreted, for the Associated Press, the medical bulletin. The doctors said the type of cancer, adenocarcinoma, was highly malignant but was a type that could be controlled for several years. In many cases, they said, the patients could return to full or limited occupations.

President Eisenhower, in his Feb. 18 press conference, said he wanted Dulles to continue as Secretary of State as long as Dulles himself believed he could carry on. (See p. 315)

### ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

The Administration took the following steps toward implementing its 1959 program:

- **INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, WORLD BANK** -- In a special message to Congress, President Eisenhower Feb. 12 called for prompt action on his requests to increase United States' subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (Weekly Report p. 98; For text of message see p. 314)

- **FISCAL 1959 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS** -- The President Feb. 11 submitted his requests for supplemental appropriations totaling \$2,414,219,648 for various agencies of the Executive Branch, Congress and the Judiciary. In a statement accompanying the recommendations, the President said the total requests reflected a net reduction of \$24 million below the total amount forecast for the same items in the fiscal 1960 Budget Message. The largest single item was \$1.3 billion to restore the capital of the Commodity Credit Corp. (Weekly Report p. 91)

- **DEPRESSED AREAS** -- Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) Feb. 16 introduced the Administration's area redevelopment bill (S 1064). (Weekly Report p. 94)

- **MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS** -- The Defense Department Feb. 10 submitted to Congress its fiscal 1960 military construction authorization request. The Department called for a total authorization of \$1,356,290,000. The amount included funds for 328 military installations in 49 states and the District of Columbia.

### SATELLITE LAUNCHED

A Vanguard satellite, designed to photograph the earth and its cloud cover, Feb. 17 was launched into orbit from Cape Canaveral, Fla. The 21.5-pound, 20-inch Vanguard II was the sixth satellite put into orbit by the United States, and spokesmen for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said it would stay aloft at least 10 years and possibly a few hundred.

### STEAM TURBINE CONTRACT

New York Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R) and Kenneth B. Keating (R) Feb. 12 wrote to Leo A. Hoegh, director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, and Herbert C. Vogel, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, protesting the award of a \$12 million steam turbine contract to a British concern. They requested that the award be withheld until a petition by the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N.Y., domestic low bidder for the contract, had been considered.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) telegraphed President Eisenhower in protest of the award, saying "only your assistance can save the people of Schenectady." The TVA had turned down Stratton's request to reconsider its award of the contract to the British firm, C.A. Parsons Co. Ltd. The British bid was approximately \$5.5 million lower than that of the Schenectady GE factory. (Weekly Report p. 144)

### CROSS ACQUITTED

U.S. District Judge Richmond B. Keech Feb. 17 ordered the acquittal of James G. Cross, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, on a charge of perjury in 1957 testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. (1957 Almanac p. 784)

Keech held that when the Committee recalled Cross for questioning about his previous denial to the Committee that he was present during assaults on union convention delegates, it was only "for the purpose of emphasizing the untruthfulness of his prior denial and to render him more liable to criminal prosecution." He ruled that a perjury indictment could not be based on false testimony in response to questions not asked "for the purpose of eliciting facts...sought in aid of a legislative purpose."

Keech cited a Court of Appeals decision that Congressional committees may properly ask questions which are immaterial to an investigation, but that contempt prosecutions cannot stand on refusal to answer. He said the rationale was the same with perjury prosecutions. (For discussion of the pertinency issue, see 1958 Almanac p. 699)

Cross' union was expelled from the AFL-CIO in December 1957 on grounds of corruption.

### Correction

On Weekly Report page 240, Column 1, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) was listed among the sponsors of S 812. Javits' name should be deleted from the list. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Feb. 17 announced that Javits' name was listed "inadvertently."



## BUDGET CONTROVERSY

The "savers versus spenders" issue, set off by President Eisenhower's \$77-billion balanced budget, continued to generate much heat in the Nation's capital. In the Senate, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Feb. 16 undertook to demolish the argument put forward a week earlier by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) that in the past six years Congress had appropriated \$22.6 billion less than the President had requested. Armed with Budget Bureau charts, Dirksen sought to draw a balance sheet based on all spending authority, including the right to borrow from the Treasury. This tally, he said, showed that the 85th Congress alone had boosted spending by \$3.8 billion, instead of reducing it by \$5.6 billion as Johnson had claimed. (Weekly Report p. 280)

### TREASURY LOANS

The issue of so-called "backdoor spending" through Treasury loans that do not show up in appropriations bills also came up in the House Feb. 16, when the Rules Committee began hearings on a rules change proposed by Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.). Smith's proposal (H Res 161) would force any bill that would "permit the withdrawal of money from the Treasury without further action of Congress" to go through the House Appropriations Committee. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Feb. 17 said that he opposed the change, but opinion in the House was closely divided, with some committee chairmen (notably Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of Appropriations) favoring it, others opposing it. Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) Feb. 17 introduced a resolution (S Res 81) identical to the Smith proposal.

Controversy among Democrats over the proposed change in rules blurred temporarily the essentially Democratic-Republican cleavage over the spending issue. On other fronts, however, the interparty dispute appeared to be just getting underway. House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) Feb. 17 said he had received "thousands and thousands" of letters indicating wide public support for "the battle of Republicans in Congress to hold the line for a balanced budget." The first test promised to come shortly, with House consideration of the Senate-passed housing and airport-aid measures. (Weekly Report p. 213, 263)

President Eisenhower introduced a new dimension to the debate when he told his press conference Feb. 18 that a five-year budget, geared to produce an over-all balance over a period of economic ups and downs, might have merit. The Committee for Economic Development and others have argued for an essentially similar approach to the question of balance, but Administration spokesmen have adhered rather rigidly to the single fiscal-year view. (See p. 317, 318)

Meanwhile, the related issues of economic growth and price stability promised to draw increasing attention, as the Joint Economic Committee Feb. 16 announced plans to undertake "a broad inquiry into over-all economic policies," probably in March. Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) promised a "careful and impartial" study of the possibilities of reconciling the goals of substantially full employment, an adequate rate of economic growth, and substantial price stability. The inquiry, first proposed by Majority Leader Johnson after the 1958 election, contained the seeds of prolonged controversy, extending right up to the Presidential election of 1960.

## BERLIN CRISIS

In a major foreign policy speech Feb. 12, Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) proposed that Berlin be unified through direct negotiations between the East and West German governments. Mansfield, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, suggested this step as a first move toward solution of the German problem, which has reached critical proportions since the Soviets announced plans to withdraw from Berlin as of May 27, leaving the East German Communist government in charge of the present Soviet sector. (Weekly Report p. 111)

Mansfield spoke as the United States, Britain and France reached agreement on a reply to the Soviet note of Jan. 10 calling for a 28-nation conference to write a German peace treaty. In notes delivered Feb. 16, the Western powers proposed instead a four-power conference of foreign ministers to "deal with the problem of Germany in all its aspects and implications." The United States said, in effect, that it would not insist "on the prior acceptance of any limitations on the means of reaching mutually satisfactory solutions." It was also suggested that "German advisors should be invited to the conference and should be consulted."

This was the first time the West had agreed to any participation by representatives of East Germany in German negotiations. The shift was widely credited to the success of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in persuading West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the need for greater flexibility. Reports from Moscow indicated that the Soviets were expected to counter the Feb. 16 proposal with one for an immediate summit conference of heads of state. Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev was expected to convey this reply to British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, scheduled to leave Feb. 21 for a visit to Moscow.

The Western position, although now viewed as being considerably more flexible regarding procedural questions, was nevertheless complicated by the illness of Secretary Dulles (see p. 322). Allied officials were suggesting, for example, that a meeting of Western foreign ministers tentatively scheduled for Paris in early April be held instead in Washington, if Dulles were able to participate. But there seemed less chance that he could take part in the proposed four-power conference, which the West is suggesting be held in Vienna or Geneva in early May. Under the circumstances, President Eisenhower faced the probability of growing pressure to name a successor to Dulles in the near future. (For President's comments on Berlin, see p. 316)

## SCHWARTZ CHARGES

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee Feb. 14 termed "ridiculous" a charge by Dr. Bernard Schwartz, former Subcommittee Counsel that the Subcommittee had not developed fully 16 television cases on which he left evidence of regulatory agency "improprieties." Schwartz, ousted by the Subcommittee in 1958, made the charge in his newly published book, "The Professor and the Commissions." Harris told newsmen the book was "filled with distortions, half-truths and completely false statements." (Weekly Report p. 281)

(For Capitol Briefs, see p. 327)

## NRECA RESOLUTIONS

Delegates to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. 17th annual meeting Feb. 12 adopted resolutions urging Congress to oppose any increase in the current 2 percent interest rate on Rural Electrification Administration loans. President Eisenhower, in his fiscal 1960 Budget Message, had requested legislation to raise the interest rate on REA loans and to "assist both electric and telephone borrowers to obtain financing from private sources." (Weekly Report p. 96, 269)

In other resolutions adopted, the NRECA advocated legislation to:

- Protect the rural electric systems from "raids" on their consumers and territory by commercial power companies.

- Eliminate the Secretary of Agriculture's veto power over REA loans.

- Amend the Public Utilities Holding Act of 1935 to eliminate all exemption powers for electric utilities.

- Accelerate Federal construction of atomic power generating plants as proposed in a bill (S 683) introduced by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.). The resolution also said electric cooperatives should participate in the program and get preference in the sale of any power from such atomic plants.

- Strengthen the "preference clause" in Federal power laws that gives preference to non-profit and rural electric systems, as compared with commercial power distributors, in the purchase of Government-produced power.

- Authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to expand its power facilities by issuing revenue bonds.

The NRECA also resolved to oppose "the so-called Wilderness Bill (HR 1960) that would remove from all economic use many millions of acres of land in the 11 western states."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Feb. 12 said he opposed Administration proposals for an increase in the interest rate on rural electric power loans even if the 2 percent rate was a Government subsidy. "Why not a little subsidy for the millions who, until a few years ago, were the underprivileged?" he said. Rayburn also said "we are going to pass a law at an early date" that would abolish the Secretary of Agriculture's present veto over REA loans.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Feb. 12 denied the Administration was trying to "destroy" the REA program. In the period 1953-59, he said, rural electric loans totaled \$1.2 billion compared with \$2.6 billion during the preceding 17½ years. Present power sales on REA systems have reached double the sales in 1952, Benson said.

Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.), who headed the REA from 1953-56, Feb. 17 said before interest rates to rural electric borrowers were changed, Congress should undertake a full-scale study of the entire REA financial program.

## EDUCATION LAW

The 1958 National Defense Education Act came under attack at the 91st annual meeting of the American Assn. of School Administrators in Atlantic City, N.J., Feb. 14-18.

Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of Chief State School Officers, claimed that the act "has Federal control in it." He said school officials should press for unrestricted Federal grants. The act specified what the Federal money should be used for, but left the allocation largely to the states. U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick, in a separate answering statement, said that "a point of particular pride is that the center of administration (of the act) is at the state and local levels." (1958 Almanac p. 213)

Frederick M. Raubinger, New Jersey Commissioner of Education, Feb. 16 said the Federally-financed experiment to test high school students in order to learn their capabilities opened the door to Federal control of education. The U.S. Office of Education Feb. 18 announced it had contracted with the University of Pittsburgh and the American Institute for Research in Washington to test 5 percent of the Nation's high school students and then make follow-up studies one, five, 10 and 20 years after they were graduated. John C. Flanagan, professor of psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, said the objective of the tests was to determine "what kind of educational experience appears to do the most good."

## Pressure Points

- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS (AFL-CIO) -- Carl J. Megel, president, Feb. 16 in Minneapolis, Minn., endorsed the Murray-Metcalf bill (S 2, HR 22, 965), the same measure supported by AFL-CIO's rival organization, the National Education Assn. Metcalf said the Eisenhower Administration school aid bills (S 1016, 1017; HR 4267, 4268) were "a futile gesture and a pretense of meeting the public need." (Weekly Report p. 279)

- COUNCIL OF STATE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE -- The council's tax committee Feb. 16 recommended cutting President Eisenhower's fiscal 1960 budget from \$77 billion to \$73.8 billion, chiefly through reductions in foreign aid.

- NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE -- The association's board of directors Feb. 11 said it had voted to endorse the civil rights bill (S 810) sponsored by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.).

- RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS -- Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in the February AFL-CIO Federationist, said she opposed right-to-work legislation because "it is narrow in concept, punitive and discriminatory against wage earners and is designed solely to benefit employers.... Its real aim is to destroy American labor." In New Mexico, the state house Feb. 18 indefinitely postponed action on a right-to-work constitutional amendment, apparently killing it for the year.

## Lobbyist Registrations

Thirty-seven registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Feb. 2-16.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), such information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Assn. of Nurserymen Inc., 635 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- ROBERT F. LEDERER, 635 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/16/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the nursery industry directly."

Previous Registrations -- National Cotton Council of America (1956 Almanac p. 684)

2. Registrant -- F. RAYMOND BRUSH, 635 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/16/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Lederer above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Bakers Assn., 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- JOSEPH M. CREED, 1317 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which may affect the baking industry."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1948 Almanac p. 426)

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- THOMAS F. BAKER, 1128 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which may concern the soft drink industry, such as taxation, sugar and other related subjects."

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Life Convention, 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1. Registrant -- RAY B. LUCAS, 1701 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All prospective legislation which will affect the life insurance business."

2. Registrant -- ALFRED N. GUERTIN, 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Filed 2/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Lucas above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- General Acceptance Corp., 1105 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Registrant -- JOHN M. LITTLEPAGE, lawyer, 840 Investment Bldg., 15th & K Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/12/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation dealing with taxation of finance companies and life insurance companies."

Previous Registrations -- American Tobacco Co. (1949 Almanac p. 845)

● **EMPLOYER** -- Laundry and Dry Cleaners Assn. of D.C., 2400 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- Ex-Rep. DEWITT S. HYDE (R Md. 1953-58), Shoreham Bldg., 15th & H Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to sections 6 and 13 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938."

Compensation -- \$25 hourly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Retail Druggists, 205 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- ELTON J. LAYTON, 4730 Arlington Blvd., Arlington, Va. Filed 2/11/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Retail price maintenance on identified merchandise."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM A. CROMARTIE, lawyer, 1 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 2/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the taxation of income derived from sources outside the U.S."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Society of American Florists, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- FREDERICK L. WILLIFORD, 511 Edmonston Drive, Rockville, Md. Filed 2/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting floriculture and horticulture."

2. Registrant -- JOHN H. WALKER, 702 N. Owen St., Alexandria, Va. Filed 2/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Williford above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn., 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HAROLD BURKE, 140 Front St., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any general legislation involving sugar (\$ 187)."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1947 Almanac p. 761; 1955 Almanac p. 696)

### Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, legislative representative, 1341 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/11/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills covered by convention-adopted platform."

Compensation -- \$6,500 yearly.

Expenses -- \$1,000-\$1,500 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Texas.

Registrant -- GORDON K. ZIMMERMAN, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/2/59.

Previous Registrations -- National Grange (1956 Almanac p. 684)

● **EMPLOYER** -- Swift and Co. Employees Benefit Assn., 41st St. and Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- WILLIAM A. CROMARTIE, lawyer, 1 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 2/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to voluntary employee benefit associations."



Previous Registrations -- See Singer Manufacturing Co. under Business Groups.

- **EMPLOYER** -- Washington Home Rule Committee Inc., 924 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.
- Registrant -- WALTER I. POZEN, lawyer, 1519 26th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/2/59.
- Legislative Interest -- "A bill to provide local self-government for D.C."

### Farm Groups

- **EMPLOYER** -- California Range Assn., 2436 Tulare St., Fresno, Calif.
- Registrant -- WILLIAM S. TYSON, 821 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting interests of California Range Assn."
- Compensation -- \$10,000 yearly.
- Previous Registrations -- Local No. 30 (Canal Zone), National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America (AFL-CIO). (1954 Almanac p. 704)
- **EMPLOYER** -- Tobacco Institute Inc., 1017 Barr Bldg., 910 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.
- Registrant -- Ex-Rep. JAMES P. RICHARDS (D 1933-57), 1017 Barr Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/11/59.
- Legislative Interest -- "Favoring amendments to section 5703, title 26, U.S. Code."

### Foreign Groups

- **EMPLOYER** -- Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S.A. de C.V., Balderas 36, Primer Piso, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.
- Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, law firm, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/2/59.
- Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation relating to sugar, its importation and quotas, during the 86th Congress."
- Compensation -- \$6,875 quarterly.
- Previous Registrations -- Firm of Chapman and Wolfsohn registered for the same group (1955 Almanac p. 702); Chapman, Wolfsohn and Friedman registered for Camera Minera de Mexico (1957 Almanac p. 760); the L.L. McCandless Estate, Vanadium Corp. of America, American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products and the American Taxicab Assn. (1958 Almanac p. 632, 646, 654)

### Individuals

- **EMPLOYER** -- Albert M. Greenfield (no address given).
- Registrant -- BARNES, DECHERT, PRICE, MYERS AND RHOADS, law firm, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed 2/2/59.
- Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 2736, a bill to amend the section of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to income tax deductions for charitable contributions.
- Previous Registrations -- Petit Anse Co. (1950 Almanac p. 776); Assn. of American Railroads (1957 Almanac p. 743); New York Water Service Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 642)

### Labor Groups

- **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- AMALGAMATED ASSN. OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), 5025 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Laws, proposed laws and proposed amendments to laws affecting the interests of the members."

- Previous Registrations -- (1957 Almanac p. 766)
- 2. Registrant -- JOHN M. ELLIOTT, 5025 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.
- Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1957 Almanac p. 766)

- **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- AMALGAMATED ASSN. OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), DIVISION 689, 900 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- "Laws, proposed laws and proposed amendments to laws affecting the interests of the members."
- Previous Registrations -- (1956 Almanac p. 689)
- 2. Registrant -- WALTER J. BIERWAGEN, 900 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.
- Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1956 Almanac p. 689)

- **EMPLOYER** -- Labor Bureau of Middle West, a group of railroad labor unions represented by law firm of O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C., and 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1. Registrant -- O. DAVID ZIMRING, lawyer and director of above organization, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- "Interests of members of labor organizations, particularly labor organizations affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the independent railroad labor organizations usually referred to as brotherhoods."
- Previous Registrations -- Registered for same organization (1950 Almanac p. 784; 1953 Almanac p. 599; 1955 Almanac p. 705; 1957 Almanac p. 765)
- 2. Registrant -- WINFIELD M. HOMER, law firm of O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- Same as Zimring above.
- Previous Registrations -- (1957 Almanac p. 765)
- 3. Registrant -- HERMAN STERNSTEIN, law firm of O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- Same as Zimring above.
- Previous Registrations -- (1955 Almanac p. 705)
- 4. Registrant -- I.J. GROMFINE, law firm of O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
- Previous Registrations -- (1954 Almanac p. 703; 1956 Almanac p. 689)
- 5. Registrant -- BERNARD CUSHMAN, law firm of O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
- Previous Registrations -- (1950 Almanac p. 784; 1953 Almanac p. 599; 1955 Almanac p. 705)
- 6. Registrant -- E.L. OLIVER, law firm of O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.
- Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

- **EMPLOYER** -- Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



Registrant -- W.A. KEY, Rm. 302, 401 3rd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/13/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroad labor, particularly amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act."

Compensation -- \$26.50 daily.

Expenses -- \$11.00 daily.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1956 Almanac p. 691; 1957 Almanac p. 768; 1958 Almanac p. 657)

● **EMPLOYER** -- Pension Fund of Local No. 1, Amalgamated Lithographers of America (AFL-CIO), 113 University Pl., New York, N.Y., and Interlocal Pension Fund, Amalgamated Lithographers of America (AFL-CIO), 204 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- ROBERT ANTHOINE, lawyer, 1065 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/12/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of section 501 (c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code to permit a percentage of investment income higher than the present 15 percent to be received without loss of exemption."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Sheet Metal Workers International Union (AFL-CIO), 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- P.L. SHACKELFORD, 4545 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroad retirement."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same organization (1948 Almanac p. 433; 1954 Almanac p. 704; 1956 Almanac p. 691; 1957 Almanac p. 769)

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NAVAL AIR STATIONS EMPLOYEES ORGANIZATIONS, 3005 Fernside Blvd., Alameda, Calif. Filed 2/12/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Continued operation and effectiveness of established class A Naval air stations."

### Military and Veterans Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Peninsula Retired Officers Club, Moffett Field, Calif.

Registrant -- ROBERT F. KLEPINGER, lawyer, Rust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to equalize pay of retired members of commissioned services."

Previous Registrations -- Jewelers Vigilance Committee. (1948 Almanac p. 436; 1949 Almanac 854)

### Professional Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Institute of Logopedics, 2400 Jardine Drive, Wichita, Kan.

Registrant -- LUKE C. QUINN JR., Rm. 607, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/13/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting public health."

Compensation -- \$7,500 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Rochester (N.Y.) Portland Cement Corp. and Assn. of American Medical Colleges (1958 Almanac p. 643, 657); American Cancer Society, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society and United Cerebral Palsy Assns. (1952 Almanac p. 446); National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders (1956 Almanac p. 682)

## Capitol Briefs

### PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Lester L. Cecil of Ohio as United States Judge, Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals; Feb. 17.

James W. Riddleberger of Virginia, a career diplomat, as International Cooperation Administration director; Feb. 19.

Courtney Johnson of Indiana, a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of the Army; Feb. 19.

Robert J. Dodds Jr. of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as General Counsel of the Department of Commerce; Feb. 19.

### HAWAII STATEHOOD

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.), former House Republican floor leader, Feb. 14 said "justice and fair play demand the immediate admission of Hawaii" into the Union. A Hawaii statehood bill (HR 4221 -- H Rept 32) was reported Feb. 11 by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Martin said Hawaii was ready for statehood as early as 1937 "and it is more so today." (Weekly Report p. 267)

### OIL IMPORTS

The Administration's voluntary quota system for regulating the flow of oil imports is due to expire Feb. 28. In its place the Government is expected to announce a new mandatory quota system which would be expanded to apply to all foreign-produced petroleum products; the system in use affects only crude oil and gasoline. (Weekly Report p. 226)

From its inception July 31, 1957, the voluntary curb has been called inadequate by non-importing domestic oil and coal producers and by some oil-state Congressmen. The volume of imported oil continued to swell, they said, while U.S. output subsided. However, many large American refining companies with extensive foreign oil holdings oppose the quotas altogether.

The Independent Petroleum Assn. of America Feb. 12 renewed demands for a mandatory ceiling and suggested it be fixed at 1-1/4 million barrels a day -- about 500,000 barrels below the present rate of imports. The same day the National Coal Assn., which said it had been hurt by the unlimited imports of residual fuel oil, requested the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to implement a mandatory quota system when the voluntary program expired and suggested that it be expanded to include residual oil -- the heavy fluid left after crude oil is refined.

Capt. Matthew V. Carson Jr., administrator of the oil import program, Feb. 13 sent letters to every known importer requesting them to report before Feb. 24 their average daily import for the years 1951-58. The new mandatory quotas presumably would cut back the volume of imports to a level reached at some point during that seven-year period.

(For Around the Capitol see p. 322)

## LIFE INSURANCE TAXES

The House Feb. 18, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 4245) providing a new, permanent, and highly complex formula for levying Federal taxes on the income of life insurance companies. Passage of the measure, which was considered under a closed rule (H Res 171) prohibiting floor amendments, came after the House had rejected, also by voice vote, a motion by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. Curtis and other GOP members of the Committee wanted further study of the bill's "economic impact." HR 4245 had Administration approval.

The Committee estimated that HR 4245 would produce \$545 million on the 1958 income of life insurance companies, and \$585 million on 1959 income. By contrast, the Treasury collected only \$297 million on 1957 income under a temporary formula which, if extended, would have yielded \$319 million on 1958 income.

The \$226 million increase (between the temporary formula and HR 4245) in the companies' estimated 1958 tax amounted to 70 percent. About \$186 million of the increase was attributable to changes in the method of computing "free" investment income, raising the taxable portion from a flat 15 percent to an amount ranging from 20 to 30 percent. The remaining \$40 million of the increased tax would be paid on so-called underwriting profits, one-half of which would be taxed for the first time.

**BACKGROUND** -- A satisfactory formula for taxing life insurance companies has been sought for many years. The problem has been to define taxable income, since the reserves needed to meet the claims of policyholders are built up with the aid of returns on invested premiums. A complicating factor has been the difference between mutual and stock company operations. Mutuals are theoretically owned by their policyholders, much like cooperatives, and regularly rebate surplus income from investments and operations. The profits of stock companies, on the other hand, are paid out as dividends to stockholders. Although the 165 mutual companies are outnumbered about 7 to 1 by stock companies, they own three-fourths of the industry's assets.

In 1958, Congress agreed reluctantly to extend a temporary formula first applied in 1955 but insisted that the Treasury come forward with a permanent plan before another year passed. (1958 Almanac p. 266) HR 4245 was the joint product of the Treasury and the Ways and Means Committee and was responsive to President Eisenhower's budget request for a new formula that would yield an additional \$200 million in revenue. It was approved by the Committee Feb. 4 (Weekly Report p. 218) and reported to the House Feb. 13 (H Rept 34).

In a statement of "supplemental views," Republican members of the Committee expressed concern over the "economic impact" of the new formula. They pointed out that state taxes on life insurance premiums amount to \$300 million a year. Higher taxes, they said, would decrease public interest in the savings features of life insurance while increasing "the advantage of the social security system over voluntary individual protection offered by life insurance companies." They warned that "public awareness

of this differential in cost will most certainly lead to increased demand for larger social security benefits."

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the Senate, the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959 (HR 4245):

Provided that in computing net investment income, over and above the amount needed to meet reserve and other contract liability, the deduction be determined on an individual company basis, giving weight to its actual rate of earnings as well as its assumed rate.

Defined underwriting income subject to tax as one-half of the difference between gain or loss from total operations and the taxable portion of investment income. (The other one-half also would be taxed when paid out to shareholders, when voluntarily segregated and held for shareholder benefit, or when the cumulative amount exceeded 25 percent of reserves or 60 percent of premiums for the taxable year.)

Provided that net losses from underwriting be offset in full against taxable investment income.

Allowed a special "small business" deduction equal to 5 percent of investment income up to a maximum of \$25,000.

Established a three-year schedule for arriving at full exemption of investment income allocable to qualified pension fund reserves.

## Committee Briefs

## COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Feb. 18 named Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D Maine) to one of the two new positions on the Joint Economic Committee. A Democratic Senator to fill the other spot has yet to be named. The two new positions on the Committee were created when President Eisenhower Feb. 17 signed into law a bill (S 961) increasing the membership from 14 to 16. (Weekly Report p. 267)

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee Feb. 12-13 held hearings in New York City on the problem of juvenile crime. One witness, Kings County Judge Samuel Liebowitz, Feb. 12 said the New York City administration had ignored his proposals to initiate a "task force" to educate families with delinquent children on how to deal with them. The judge urged the Senate to start a national campaign to educate young parents in the upbringing of children. Another witness, also a New York judge, testified that most of the juvenile law breakers had been deprived of moral guidance in their homes. Several witnesses, including a domestic relations court judge, Feb. 13 told the Subcommittee of a severe lack of psychiatric and other facilities for the treatment of juvenile offenders. In opening the hearings, Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) said that in 1957, 603,000 children had gone before juvenile courts. He said that between 1948 and 1957, the appearances had increased almost 150 percent, although the United States' child population had increased only 25 percent. (For Committee Roundup, p. 319)

**Committee Hearings**

- Feb. 23, 25 -- SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS, REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND WESTERN SECURITY, Senate Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subc.
- Feb. 24 -- TAX STUDIES, House Ways and Means (to continue).
- Feb. 24 -- FEDERAL INTERSTATE HIGHWAY PROGRAM, Senate Public Works, Public Roads Subc. (to continue).
- Feb. 24-26 -- NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, Joint Atomic Energy.
- Feb. 24-26 -- DOMESTIC AND WORLD-WIDE WHEAT SITUATION, House Agriculture, Wheat Subc.
- Feb. 25 -- INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING REGULATIONS, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Special Subc. (to continue).
- Feb. 25, 26 -- HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Territories Subc.
- March 5 -- FEDERAL POWER GENERATION AND MARKETING, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- March 18 -- CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS, Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subc. (to continue).

**Other Events**

- Feb. 25 -- U. S. SAVINGS BOND RALLY, informal address by Pres. Eisenhower, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington.
- Feb. 26 -- NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER, NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS AND THE AMERICAN COUNCIL TO IMPROVE OUR NEIGHBORHOODS (ACTION), 2nd annual building congress on urban renewal, National Housing Center, Washington.
- Feb. 26-28 -- FLIGHT ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL ASSN. (AFL-CIO), annual convention, New York City.
- Feb. 27, 28 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, meeting, Washington.
- March 2 -- FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, hearing on the award of Boston TV channel 5, Washington.
- March 2-4 -- PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

- March 3 -- Special election to fill vacancy in Missouri's 4th Congressional District.
- March 10-12 -- PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA LEMUS OF EL SALVADOR, official state visit to U.S.
- April 5-8 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., sales promotion division convention, Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach.
- April 10-15 -- NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE INC., 14th annual convention, Hotel Commodore, New York City.
- April 12-14 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, seventh annual Republican women's conference, Washington, D.C.
- April 12-19 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., World Congress of Flight, Las Vegas, Nev.
- April 13 -- LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, conference of 21 American nations, Buenos Aires.
- April 13-15 -- COOPERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Buffalo, N.Y.
- April 16-18 -- AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, annual meeting, Hotel Statler, Washington.
- April 17-19 -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE, YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF AMERICA, conference, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.
- April 20-23 -- AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN., annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
- April 20-26 -- INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 17th biennial congress, Washington.
- May 10-15 -- AVIATION WRITERS ASSN., annual convention, Washington, D.C.
- May 11-14 -- INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- June 5 -- ATLANTIC CONGRESS, London.
- June 10-13 -- NEWSPAPER PERSONNEL RELATIONS ASSN., annual conference, Savoy-Plaza Hotel, New York City.
- June 21-25 -- AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN., mechanical conference, Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

**Junkets** Although the Congressional "tourist" season was considerably shortened in 1958 by the election, a CQ survey shows that 159 lawmakers found time for official or semi-official tours to foreign countries. The number represented a big drop from the previous year. CQ's study shows which Members of Congress traveled during 1958 and where they went, with separate listings for each Member. The cost of the trips, mostly fact-finding missions on behalf of Congressional committees, will probably never be known exactly. (Page 297)

## National Goals

President Eisenhower's proposed citizens' committee on national goals, unveiled in the State of the Union message, hasn't gotten off the ground as yet. Back of the delay lies a four-year effort to initiate a fact-finding survey of social trends, capped by the President's surprise decision to combine fact-finding with policy formulation. Result: the "committee I've planned" is proving difficult to assemble. Yet it is expected to wrap up its overwhelming task before the President leaves office less than two years hence. (Page 308)

## College Loan Program

Uncle Sam has touched off a boom in college loans that is shaking a lot of old ideas out of the ivory towers of learning. Federal funds for student loans were authorized in the National Defense Education Act passed by Congress in 1958, but some people said the loans would go begging. A Congressional Quarterly story shows, however, that colleges requested 10 times as much money as they received for loans, and that schools representing 80 percent of the Nation's collegiate enrollment have entered the program. A state-by-state review of the loan program is included. (Page 307)

## Farm Surplus Problems

Secretary of Agriculture Benson sat down with the Senate Agriculture Committee to talk about the Nation's farm problems. Cotton, wheat and corn surpluses, he said, were the chief difficulties, and the Administration's solution was to eliminate controls and peg supports at levels that Benson thought would build markets for these crops. Most of the Committee members, however, didn't agree with Benson. Republican Milton R. Young (N.D.), for example, said the Administration's approach to the wheat problem would "break every wheat farmer in the United States with the exception of the big ones." (Page 319)

## Rep. Reed Dies

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), who had represented New York's 43rd District for nearly 40 years, died of a heart attack Feb. 19. Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee during the 83rd Congress, Reed was the senior Republican on the Committee at the time of his death. With Reed's death, Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) becomes the top Committee Republican. Reed's death left the House lineup at 282 Democrats, 152 Republicans and two vacancies. (Page 320)

## Dulles and Berlin

News of Secretary of State Dulles' recurrence of cancer produced immediate reverberations in the U.S. and other Western nations. Of primary concern was how Dulles' illness would affect the Western position on the Berlin crisis, produced by the Soviet Union's announced intention to turn over control functions in East Berlin to the East German regime. In a major foreign policy speech, Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield suggested direct negotiations between East and West Germany. The President, meanwhile, said Dulles could remain Secretary as long as he felt able to handle the job. (Page 322-3)

## Labor Reform Bill

The Senate Labor Subcommittee approved the controversial Kennedy labor reform bill, rejecting Taft-Hartley Act amendments favored by the President. Subcommittee action came amid increasing signs the Senate Republicans intended to make a sharp floor battle for the Administration labor program and would not accept any "two-stage" procedure on labor legislation. In other committee action, a major study of economic problems was announced by the Joint Economic Committee while controversy over the President's plan for a balanced budget continued. (Page 320, 323)